

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2336.—Vol. L.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT] PRICE SIXPENCE.
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.
Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.

BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUUSTELL.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—
50 Almaden, 12s. 6d.
25 Carnarvon Cop., 21s.
20 Devon Consols, £13 2s.
50 East Crebhor, 19s.
25 East Caradon, 38s.
50 E. Roman Gravel, 15s.
20 East Van, £3 8s. 9d.
50 Flagstaff, 20s.
50 Frontino, £3 15s.
30 Glenrock, 28s. 9d.
30 Glenroy, 22s.
20 Grogwinlon, £3.
40 Herodfoot, £4 2s. 6d.
50 Hington Down, 20s.
50 Javali, 5s. 9d.
50 Killbreth, 15s.
25 Leadhills, £3.
30 Marke Valley, £1 17 8
25 Nouveau Monde, 32s. 6
30 N. Penstruthal, £1 1/2
20 N. Herodfoot, 10s.
20 Pandora, 18s.
50 Port Nigel, £2.
50 Port Phillip, 10s.
50 Prince of Wales, 14s.
75 Parys Copper, £1 5
200 Pestarena, 5s.
50 Ruby, £3 12s. 6d.
30 Richmond, £15 17 6d.
ex div.
10 Roman Gravel, £10 1/2
50 S. Indian Gold, 35s. 3d.
25 Santa Barbara, £2 1/2
10 So. Condurow, £11.
25 South Darren, £3 1/2
40 So. East Wynad, £2.
50 S. Penstruthal, 10s.
10 Tankerville, £4 1/2
10 U. Van & Glyn, 12s. 6d.
50 West Phoenix, £2 1/2
20 Wheel Crebhor, £4 1/2

*. SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.

FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.

Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES
AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS.

TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement

A List of Investments free on application.

Mr. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
100 Almaden, 11s. 3d.
50 Aberllyn, 22s.
70 Boddria.
25 Blue Tent, £2.
15 Blue Hills.
10 Coplapo, £3 18s. 9d.
5 Cape Copper, £3 7 1/2.
50 Carnarvon, 21s.
2 Carn Brea, £7 6.
40 Colorado, 43s. 6d.
10 Devon Cons., £13 1/2.
3 Dolcoath, £25 1/2.
100 Don Pedro, 9s. 9d.
20 Derwent, £2 1/2.
25 East Van, £2 1/2.
40 East Caradon, 38s. 6d.
30 Eberhardt, £3 1/2.
50 E. Roman Gravel, 15s.
25 Flagstaff, 19s. 9d.
20 Frontino, £3 15s.
15 Frongoch.
5 Great Laxey, £18.
100 Glenroy, 22s.
25 Great Holway.
40 New Feevor.
100 Indian Glenrock, 18s. 9
50 Javali.
50 Killbreth, 11s. 6d.
40 Leadhills, £2 1/2.
100 Moria Du, 21s.
35 Marke Valley, 39s. 6d.
100 Nouveau Monde, 31s.
30 New Quebrada, £4 1/2.
25 Pen-y-r-Osredd.
50 Pen-y-r-Osredd.
50 Prince of Wales.
70 Parys Copper, 23s. 6d.
75 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d.
60 Panulicillo, £4.
100 Pen-y-r-Osredd.
25 Pandora, 17s. 6d.
15 Richmond, £15 1/2.
10 Roman Gravel, £10
20 Ruby, £4 1/2.
25 South Darren, £3 1/2
100 South Indian, £1 1/2.
20 Tankerville, £4 1/2.
10 Tincroft, £17 1/2.
5 Van, £18 1/2.
20 Wheel Agar.
15 Wheel Grenville, 69s.
100 Wheel Jewell, 17s.
150 Wheel Kitty, £5.
50 West Holway.
20 Wheel Sisters, £3 1/2.
20 West Phoenix, £2 1/2.
15 Wheel Crebhor, £4 1/2.
25 W. Devon Cons., £3 1/2.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.
Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.
The following Mines are particularly recommended:—
WHEEL GRENVILLE. WHEEL FEEVOR. WEST PEEVOR.
NEW PEEVOR. WHEEL SISTERS. WEST PHENIX.
PEN-YR-OSREDD. DERWENT. SOUTH DARREN.
WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, E.C. BIRCHIN LANE
LONDON, E.C.
FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNTS opened, on receipt of the usual "cover," in Railways Home and Foreign, Mining Shares, Foreign Bonds, and certain Miscellaneous Securities.
"THE WEEK"—A SEPARATE EDITION from that which appears in the Mining Journal is published every Wednesday evening, containing "Notes and Hints on the Stock Markets," with Closing Prices. May be had on application.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK
AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
PEN-YR-OSREDD, GREAT HOLWAY, and WEST HOLWAY shares should have a great rise—rich courses of ore proved.
JUST OUT,
"HOW TO INVEST," post free, 1s., Fourteenth Edition, much enlarged.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

WEST CARADON, POLROSE, PARYS CORPORATION, and WHEEL CREBOR specially recommended.

MR. W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares. Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of usual cover.
BWLCH UNITED.—The dressing-floors will shortly be ready to prepare for market the large quantity of ore now at surface, from which a good dividend is secured.
BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 23 years).
ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

Notice to Investors and Speculators.

Mr. BUDGE has DEALINGS in—
100 Bedford United.
50 Blaen Caelan.
25 Blue Hills.
100 Bettwa-y-Cod.
50 Consolidated.
40 Cambrian.
50 Cwm Pryf.
50 Canadian.
100 Don Pedro.
15 Devon Consols.
100 Exchequer.
50 East Olverton.
35 East Caradon.
20 Frongoch.
100 Flagstaff.
50 Glenroy.
40 Gawn.
10 Grogwinlon.
50 Glenrock.
25 Hington Down.
20 Gunnialake (Oltters).
40 Marke Valley.
50 Mynydd Gerdau.
100 Nava de Jadraque.
50 New Wye Valley.
30 North Herodfoot.
100 New Kitty.
25 Penhalls.
50 Pen-y-r-Osredd.
30 Polrose.
75 Prince of Wales.
100 Roman Gravel.
30 South-East Wynad.
50 West Kitty.
50 West Caradon.
100 West Phoenix.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Ystwith Shares as Buyer or Seller.
Mr. BUDGE invites the attention of investors to the Wheal Coates United Tin Mine, St. Agnes, and he strongly recommends the purchase of these shares, 10s. paid, at 25s. each. This mine is no speculation, as the reserves of tin enable Mr. BUDGE to state that in a short time the mine will be making profits.

STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

Prices of STOCKS and SHARES in RAILWAYS, BANKS, ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GAS, MINES, INSURANCE, and other Stock Exchange Securities, and various important information forwarded on application to—

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYER and SELLER of SHARES at the close Market Price of the day.
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,
No. 818, VOL. XV., for MAY month, will shortly be ready, and will be sent to customers on application.

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DEALER at NET PRICES in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCKS
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Over 13 years at the above offices, adjoining the Stock Exchange and Mining Markets.

WHAT SHARES DO YOU RECOMMEND FOR AN EARLY ADVANCE?

Investors requiring a reply to this question should send for the INVESTORS' GAZETTE. Post free three stamps. THE INVESTORS' GAZETTE has given more profitable advice than any Private Circular.

Edited by—MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. ALFRED COOKE can supply ANY MINING SHARES in numbers to suit INVESTORS on BETTER TERMS than are offered by ADVERTISERS at FIXED PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

STOCKS AND SHARES,
FOREIGN BONDS, TELEGRAPHS, TRAMWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND
OTHER LEADING SECURITIES.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Almaden Consol., 12s. 6
Carn Brea, £7 5.
Chontales, 3s. 3d.
Consolidated, 18s. 9d.
Derwent, 47s.
Devon Gt. Cons., £13.
Dolcoath, £25.
Don Pedro, 11s.
E. Rom. Gravel, 15s.
East Caradon, 38s. 9d.
East Crebhor, 17s.
Eberhardt, £3 6s. 6d.
Exchequer.
Flagstaff, 19s. 6d.
Glenroy, 20s.
Gunnialake (Clit.), £3 1/2
Glenrock, 28s.
Herodfoot, £4.
Hington, 19s.
Leadhills, £2 11s. 3d.
Marke Valley, 35s.
Mona.
Nouveau Monde, 32s. 6d
N. Zee. Kapanga, 21s.
Parys Corpora., 24s.
Pestarena, 5s. 6d.
Port Phillip, 11s.
Prince of Wales, 14s.
Richmond, £16 1/2.
Roman Gravel, £10 1/2.
Ruby, £2 1/2.
South Darren, £3 1/2.
So. East Wynad, 42s. 6d
South Frances, £17.
South Indian, 28s.
Tankerville, £4 1/2.
Tincroft, £17.
Van, £18.
Wheel Kitty, £4 1/2.
Wheal Sisters, 55s.
West Caradon, £2 1/2.
Wheel Crebhor, £4 1/2.
Wheel Grenville, £9 1/2.
Wheal Peevor, £26 1/2.
Wheal Uny, £4 1/2.
West Devon, £3 2s. 6d.

Messrs. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury; and
BARCLAY, BEVAN, and CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

Messrs. ENDEAN and Co. strongly advise the purchase of well selected Lead Mines at present low prices:—Van, Great Laxey, Roman Gravel, and Tamar, also South Wheel Crebhor (Copper). The next great rise will be in Lead Shares, and many of these now offering will be eagerly sought after at considerably higher prices immediately there is a run upon them.

Messrs. ENDEAN and Co. are prepared to deal in all the shares they recommend at close prices.

Messrs. ENDEAN and Co. strongly advise the purchase of CARN CAMBORNE shares. This mine lies between Dolcoath and South Condurow; the former is selling for nearly £300,000, and the latter for £80,000. Carn Camborne is in 6000 shares, now to be had for £2 10s. Vigorous operations will be at once commenced, and there is every reason to believe that Carn Camborne will prove in depth as rich as any of the great mines by which it is surrounded. Shares are CERTAIN to have a considerable rise in price. Good sales of tin and copper will be commenced within one month after the mine is in full work.

MR. J. ROSEWARNE, 3, COTHALL BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

WEST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—I have this week again critically inspected this valuable property, and have only to confirm what I have previously stated in these columns. Although the shares have steadily risen, and are now £3 to £3 1/2, yet it is certain that a considerably higher price will be speedily attained, seeing the number of lodes in the set, the remarkable character of the rich gossan on their backs, and the unquestionable importance of the locality, the River Tamar being the only division between this and the celebrated Devon Great Consols Mine. Since my return the mine has been inspected by eminent practical miners on account of influential shareholders, and they fully confirm all the previous reports. I advise intending investors to visit the property for themselves, and to lose no time in securing shares. West Devon Consols will, I firmly believe, be the mining prize of 1880.

PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS,
3, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E.C.

Transact business in every description of Stocks and Shares.
ESTABLISHED 1869.—BANKERS: ALLIANCE.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
50 Almaden, 12s.
75 Chontales, 3s. 3d.
25 Colorado, £2 6s. 3d.
30 Cedar Creek, 2s. 6d.
15 Derwent, £2 12s. 6d.
10 Devon Consols, £13 1/2.
50 Don Pedro, 11s. 3d.
25 East Caradon, £2 3 1/2
25 East Crebhor, 21s.
20 East Van, £2 1/2.
50 Flagstaff, 20s.
40 Glenroy, 18s. 9d.
30 Glenrock Gold, £1 1/2
20 Hington, £1.
15 Herodfoot, £4 1/2.
10 Hornachos, £7.
20 Leadhills, £2 10s. 9d.
20 Marke Valley, £1 18 9
3 Miners, £11.
50 New Quebrada, £4 1 1/2
30 Nou. Monde, 32s. 6d.
20 Onilwyn and Dulais
Coll., £5 fully paid,
£5 5s.
100 Parys Corpora., £1 3 1/2
100 Pestarena, 6s.
75 Port Phillip, 11s. 3d.
20 Panulicillo, £4 1/2.
50 Prince of Wales, 14s.
50 So. Tolcarne, 19s. 3d.
100 Rossa Grande, 4s.
10 Ruby Silver, £2 1/2.
30 So. D'Esrey, 35s.
20 So. Darren, £3 5s.
5 South Frances, £17 1/2.
50 So. Indian Gold, £1 1/2.
50 Tamar Sil.-Lead, £1 1/2
10 Tankerville, £4 7 1/2
2 Van, £18 1/2.
50 Van & Glyn United,
16s.
50 Victoria (London).
20 West Devon, £3 3s. 9d
25 West Jewell, 19s. 6d.
20 West Kitty, £1 16s. 6d
10 Wheel Crebhor, £4 11 1/2
20 Wh. Grenville, £9 7 1/2
25 Withy, £1 11s. 3d.

BWLCH UNITED MINES—SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares.
SOUTH WHEEL CREBOR (Limited), £1 fully pd., strongly recommended.

THE "DIFFERENTIAL" PUMPING ENGINE (DAVEY'S PATENT).

FOR
DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION,
SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL
PUMPING PURPOSES.

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LEEDS.

HATHORN, DAVEY, and Co. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all sizes, from 5 to 500-horse power, and have facilities for supplying very powerful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.
See Illustrated Advertisement every alternate week.

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MINING AGENT, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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"HOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMING RISE IN PRICES."

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IT CONTAINS ALL THE SAFE INVESTMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING:—

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Preference, Debenture Stocks. Colonial, Foreign Stocks.
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Bank, Financial Shares. Tea, Land Shares.
Tramway, Telegraph Shares. Shipping, Dock Shares.
Municipal Bonds. Miscellaneous Shares, &c., &c.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.—ESTABLISHED 1852.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, London, E.C.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS.—BANKERS: LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN.

Mr. REYNOLDS has a Selected List of Mines for investment, and is giving careful attention to the state of Metal Markets, and suggests operations accordingly. He cautions his correspondents against being induced to part with shares in bona fide properties at the present moment.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GRANVILLE SHARP,
TO
32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD ASHMEAD has REMOVED from
Cornhill Chambers, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C., to
No. 2, DRAPER'S GARDENS, THROGMORTON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK BROKER,
16, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON transacts business in every species of Stock Exchange and Mining Securities.

Mr. THOMPSON affords reliable information to investors, and can give, when desired, a list of first-class Stocks and Shares, yielding 4 to 10 per cent. dividends upon present prices.

Mr. THOMPSON'S weekly Circular may be had on application.

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Special and reliable information and advice on the mines of Devon and Cornwall, and of the Llanrwst District.

Twenty-five years experience in Mining.

Special information on Manganese Mines at home and abroad.

All business entrusted to C. J. SIMS will have careful and prompt attention.

THE IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF LEAD AT SOUTH D'ERESBY MINE.

SPECIAL REPORT, by Capt. ASSALOM FRANCIS, shows large profits are assured. The lode in the mine, stated by Capt. Francis to be worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, has improved since he was on the mine. These South D'Esrey Mine shares are steadily rising—present price, 35s. per share; they should be bought in large numbers at this price.

A company, with a capital of £15,000, in 15,000 fully paid shares, is being formed to work the adjacent mining property, Wheal George, which was so favourably noticed in the Journal, and which is situated immediately to the north of South D'Esrey Mine. Shares, £1 each, fully paid, should be bought. Applications for shares should be made at once to

EKINS AND CO., 14, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. W. H. H. WATSON, DEALER IN MINE SHARES
at the net market prices of the day.

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The Fortescue (Stannagwyn) shares should be bought at once.

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MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
CORN EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

FOR INFORMATION concerning latest development of the HALKYN DISTRICT MINES DRAINAGE COMPANY, presided over by HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, and now being successfully prosecuted for the purpose of draining, by means of Adit Levels or Tunnels, some of THE RICHEST AND MOST RENOWNED MINES IN THIS COUNTRY (safe, and, it is believed, unequalled Investments); also for information concerning PITANGU, SANTA BARBARA, and other Brazilian Gold Mines, offering inducible prospects of success.—Apply to above.

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(Fourteen Years at the Great Miners' Mines)
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, &c.,
GREENFIELD HOUSE, WREXHAM

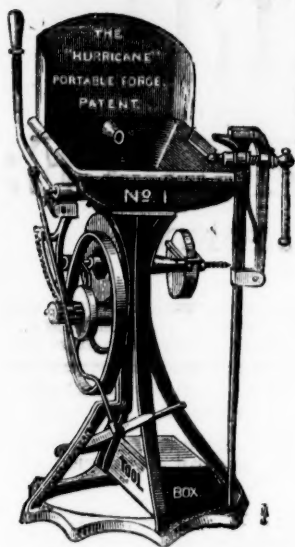
Mines managed and Secretariat for £150 per annum. Inspections from £3 3s., and expenses.

All descriptions of MINING PLANT and STORES at the lowest possible prices.

Enquiries courted.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, estimated to yield 25 per cent. per annum, and increase in value 300 to 500 per cent. BRITISH SILVER-LEAD MINES: Large bodies of rich silver-lead and blende ores proved in Eastern shaft, and for several hundred yards west. Only a few shares at £2 1/2 each ON SALE. Report of Capt. A. Francis, Gwynnynydd Mines, and all information on application.

A COMPLETE, PORTABLE, AND EFFICIENT SMITHY FOR £7 7s.



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(HARDINGE'S PATENT).

A Complete and Portable Smithy, possessing a Powerful Blast, a Forge, a Hearth, a Vice, an Anvil, a Rivetter's Hearth,



a Brazier's Hearth, a Mine Ventilating Apparatus, a Tool Grinder (Emery), a Cutter, a Circular Saw and Bench, a Polishing Wheel, a Chuck, Two Drills, a Drill Rest, and a Tool Box.

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The "HURRICANE" Patent Portable Forges possess advantages unobtainable with Forges of any other description. They commend themselves to the world, not only as being complete and portable Smithies and mine and ship ventilators of the highest practical value, but also for the extreme ease with which they are worked, the simplicity and compactness of their construction, and the steady continuous blast, which speedily creates an unusually high degree of heat. The "Hurricane" Portable Forges are made in nine distinct sizes, embrace attachments which form a complete smithy, and are suitable for all purposes in all climates.

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The Lever Handle can be used at any angle, or taken off altogether, and the Treadle used instead. There is a Recovering Spring to raise the Handle or Treadle. This arrangement secures all the easy motion of the old-fashioned bellows, is worked with much less effort than the Rotary Hand Wheel, and there are no Leather Bands to be burnt, no Cranks, and consequently no "Dead Centres." Three larger sizes than those given below are kept in stock.

A 1-INCH BAR OF IRON CAN BE RAISED TO A WELDING HEAT IN TWO-AND-A-HALF MINUTES.

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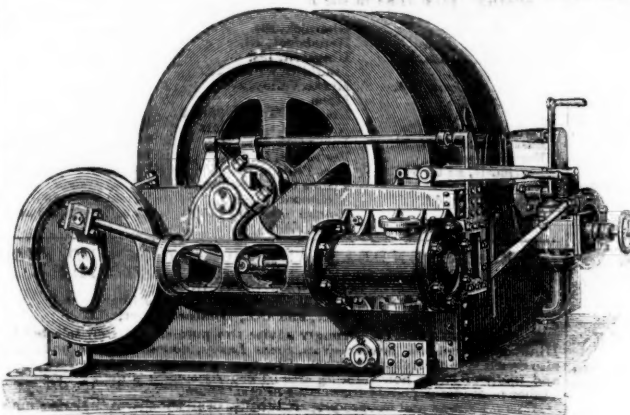
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PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the right of working rich deposits of gold in a tract of land known as the Placer Pas-trop-tot, in the district of Mana, French Guiana. The Placer embraces 9680 hectares, or about 33 square miles of land, situated about 19 miles from the River Mana, and 125 miles from the sea coast, and is of oblong form, measuring about 15,000 metres long by about 7200 metres wide. A plan of the property prepared under the supervision of the Government surveyor can be seen at the company's office.

The Government of French Guiana in September, 1857, granted to Messrs. Duprom, Senior, and Co. the ordinary annual license to search for gold deposits in the Placer, and this has been from time to time renewed until at last most satisfactory proofs of the great value of the property have been obtained. The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring these mining rights, and steps will be at once taken at the vendor's expense to obtain the definitive concession from the Government. This will be granted, subject to the payment of the nominal rent of 50 centimes per hectare, and of a royalty of 5 per cent. of the product of the Placer, for the purpose of assessing which a monthly return of the working is required to be made to the Government.

The Placer has been examined by Mr. Oliver Pegler, Mining Engineer, and Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and pioneer of modern mining in Southern India, whose reports testify its value, and accompany the prospectus. From these reports it will be seen that timber is plentiful, and that numerous ravines and creeks intersect the property, affording the necessary water required for washing the ore. Other valuable mining concessions are in the vicinity which, the directors are informed, have yielded large profits.

The Placer, up to the present, has been worked only to a limited extent, and in the most primitive manner, but with very satisfactory results, as will be seen from the following statement, which is an extract from the monthly returns of the workings furnished by the vendor, and certified as below:—

Date.	Expenses.	Production of melted gold.	Value.	Various receipts.	Total receipts.	Profit.
	Francs.	Kilograms.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1877—August and September	37,981	6 350	19,306	19,306	19,306	18,625
October	7,426	8 129	24,387	24,387	24,387	16,961
November and December	29,245	16 274	18,822	18,822	18,822	10,423
1878—January	37,317	12 405	18,822	18,822	18,822	10,423
February	11,786	62 856	17,568	17,568	17,568	6,782
March	16,118	11 784	35,692	35,692	35,692	19,574
April	19,876	12 503	37,509	37,509	37,509	17,633
May	22,097	9 399	15,356	15,356	15,356	7,261
June	22,097	85 220	28,197	28,197	28,197	6,100
July	14,764	20 616	66,060	66,060	66,060	51,296
August	23,389	20 616	61,848	61,848	61,848	38,463
September	20,357	18 210	54,680	54,680	54,680	34,323
October	23,614	18 287	54,861	54,861	54,861	31,246
November	22,407	23 633	58,547	58,547	58,547	36,140
December	16,262	17 929	53,787	53,787	53,787	37,524
Total	287,234	184 401	553,892	553,892	553,892	278,918
1879—January	23,988	25 039	75,117	75,117	75,117	51,131
February	24,126	14 460	43,380	43,380	43,380	19,254
March	24,000	16 724	50,172	50,172	50,172	26,171
April	24,000	23 269	69,807	69,807	69,807	46,807
May	24,530	24 156	72,468	72,468	72,468	48,000
June	27,027	17 009	51,027	51,027	51,027	24,000
July	26,548	19 671	59,013	59,013	59,013	33,000
August	32,025	24 675	74,025	74,025	74,025	42,000
September	28,554	27 518	82,554	82,554	82,554	54,000
Total	519,032	376 922	1,144,495	1,144,495	1,144,495	625,462

NOTE.—A kilogram of gold is worth about £125.

Certified conformably with the Register, Cayenne, 31st October, 1879, The Administrator.

(Signed) DUPROM, Sen.

It also appears from these monthly returns that an average of about 55 miners were employed during the first nine months of 1879.

Since the above information has been received showing that the yield in October, November, and December, 1879, were 28, 33, and

31 kilograms respectively, being an increase as compared with former months.

It will be seen from these returns that from September, 1877, to September, 1879, the placer produced over 376 kilograms of melted gold, which, taken at £125 sterling per kilogram, gives £47,000 for two years' produce, or £23,500 per annum.

According to the above statement of monthly returns during the first nine months of 1879, the working expenses were at the rate of about 40 per cent., and the profit was about £13,000, or (say) at the rate of £17,000 per annum, and this result was obtained with only about 55 miners.

If the primitive workings show such large results, the returns when European capital, supervision, and organisation are brought to bear must be considerably larger. It is intended to at once largely increase the number of miners. With 150 miners at work the yield (from the experience obtained as above) may be fairly estimated at (say) £90,000 per annum; and even deducting half the amount for working expenses, there would then be left a net profit of £45,000 per annum, equal to 22½ per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company.

To quote the words of Mr. Pegler, "The property is of great value, containing a considerable amount of available gold, obtained with but little trouble, or any large outlay of capital, and from the simplicity of the work and means employed the profits may be at least 100 per cent. of the outlay."

It will be seen by Mr. Pegler's report that gold reefs have been discovered on the property, and that after the whole of the alluvial deposits have been worked these reefs are expected to yield large returns. For the purpose of working out the rich auriferous deposits existing in the creeks and ravines which intersect the property no quartz crushing machinery is necessary.

The reports of the productions of gold will be made up monthly, and it is intended to pay dividends quarterly.

It is intended to appoint Mr. Oliver Pegler consulting engineer to the company, and his personal knowledge of the property will be invaluable.

The amount to be paid for the purchase of the concession and plant is £165,000, of which £65,000 will be taken by the vendor in fully paid-up shares.

The payment of the purchase money to the vendor will only be made on the legal transfer of the definitive concession to the company.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

The following is the only contract entered into:—A contract dated May 20, 1880, between Alfred Henry Robinson, and Henry John Nash, as trustee for the company.

The contract under which Mr. Robinson is entitled is dated March 10, 1880, and made between Paul Daleas and Alfred Henry Robinson. Both contracts, together with the original concession, a certified copy of Mr. Pegler's report of Jan. 1, 1879, and the original of his report of March 22, 1880, the certified extract from the monthly return of the workings furnished by the vendor—with certified translations of same and of the concession, may be inspected at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of applications for shares can be obtained of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, London manager, and secretary.

THE MANA GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

REPORT OF MR. OLIVER PEGLER, MINING ENGINEER, ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, UPON THE PLACER PAS-TROP-TOT, FRENCH GUIANA.

1.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CONCESSION, LOCALITY, AND METHOD OF WORKING.—The concession is situated in the south-west portion of French Guiana, between the Rivers Mana and Maroni, at a distance of about 125 miles from the coast. The general outline of the country is undulating, with rugged and steep hills, intersected by numerous ravines and creeks, which occasionally open out into large swamps and flats. The whole surface of the land, both hill and valley, is clothed with dense tropical vegetation and timber, locusts being carried on by one or two Indian trails; in other cases the way has to be cut through the vegetation. The geological character of the country is metamorphic; Silurian rocks, abounding with trap and more recent eruptive formations. The gold-bearing deposits at present known and worked are of very limited area, being confined to the deeper beds of the ravines and creeks, which in extent may be estimated at 1 per cent. of the total area. The system employed for extracting the gold from the auriferous earth by the natives consists in an extremely rude process of washing the soil; no machinery is necessary, and plenty of timber abounds for constructing the sluices. The Placer, situated in the midst of a dense forest, is reached by means of canoes on the Mana river, and a land trail of some 13 miles.

2.—THE GENERAL CHARACTER AND THICKNESS OF THE GOLD-BEARING STRATA, TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNT OF OVER-BURTHEN NECESSARY TO BE REMOVED.—The bed of auriferous earth rests mostly upon a stratum of clay, and is of varying thickness from 2 or 3 in. to 3 or 4 ft.; careful investigation enables the average thickness to be determined at 13 in. The over-burthen, or superincumbent crust, consists of clay, covered with a layer of decayed vegetable matter, and is also of varying thickness; the average may be taken at about 5 ft.; this requires to be removed to reach the gold-bearing strata. This auriferous bed is composed of quartz fragments, and other minerals resting on the clay, with fine sand above; thus the gold, owing to its high specific gravity, is found in greater quantities in the deeper and coarser portions of the bed. For the purpose of the present investigation I have taken the average return of gold obtainable over the entire auriferous bed of the ravines, thereby reducing the amount per pan to a fair and safe limit. It sometimes happens that at a greater depth a second and even third gold-bearing deposit exists, but up to the present these deeper beds have not been sought out or worked. When these creeks or ravines open out into a marsh or swamp, which frequently occurs of considerable extent, this underlying auriferous deposit will be still found, and may be profitably worked at a future time by expending the necessary outlay upon preparatory operations. The present proprietors have only carried on such excavations as will give immediate and rich results with the smallest expenditure.

3.—APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE AREA OF THE CONCESSION EXAMINED, AND THE PROPORTION OF IT THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AS GOLD-PRODUCING.—The extent of the concession examined by me has been about one-third part, or some 800 acres, and I estimate the proportion of gold-bearing creeks and swamps in paying quantities as 1 to every 100 acres, or in the aggregate 240 acres upon the whole placer. Some portion of this would not be workable at present. In the one-third portion I examined I set down the proportion of 80 acres as paying ground to work; and to this I may

add an additional 25 acres from other creeks observed by me, but the effectiveness of which I could not accurately follow out, giving a total of 105 acres in about one-half of the concession. I can, therefore, safely double this 25 acres of paying ground, or a total of 130 acres of auriferous deposits, to the total 240 acres of creek ground in the concession. The following is a list of the creeks on the portion of the concessions I examined; very little is known of the other parts of the concession:—Little River and many tributaries; Reche and tributaries; Sable and other creeks; Pauline; Avarite; Antnio; Jacqueline; Marengo; Eugene; Revenge (in this creek the lump of auriferous quartz was found some time ago); Pas-trop-tot and tributaries; Galliet; Jennette and small creek; Apulinaire; Moutour; Marengo Clearing; Pas-trop-tot Clearing, and several other creeks. The above creeks empty into the Creek Reche, with the exception of Little River, at present undetermined; it is believed that Creek Reche is only a branch of the Little River. The proportion of quartz fragments in the beds of the creeks is very small, and would not pay to collect for crushing. In estimating the gold in the placer, it must be remembered that nothing is known of other deposits at present than these limited creek beds, and the position of the gold reefs passing through the property is unascertained by reason of the dense covering of vegetation and soil that render exploration difficult; and even if the position of these reefs were discovered, the absence of skilled white labour and the present unsatisfactory means of communication with the placer would render it advisable to defer working them for some few years. I obtained decided traces of reefs at three points on the property near Creek Jeanette, Moutour, Pauline, and Avarite, which leave no doubt as to the close proximity of the reefs, and I am also led to believe that a low yield of gold in paying quantities exists on the slopes of the hills at certain localities.

4.—THE AVERAGE YIELD OF GOLD PER TON OF EARTH, AND THE ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF GOLD IN THE AREA EXAMINED.—Many of the creeks have given for a proportion of their length very rich results, also along a certain line of the bed a rich zone of gold exists, and it has been the practice of the present owners only to work along these rich lines, disregarding the remaining width of the bed of the creek. Many of the prospecting assays have given 2, 10, and 15 frs. to the pan of earth, equivalent to a yield of 220 per ton of soil, more or less. At the Creek Apulinaire I obtained from one pan of earth 5½ grammes of gold, equal to 17½ frs.; but a second pan, drawn at a distance of only 6 ft., gave a value of but ½ gramme of gold, or 1½ fr., and at a point some distance off the pan yielded only 0.1 gramme, or 3d. Taking the average of my examinations, I can safely estimate the yield per pan of earth at ¼ fr. over the whole area examined, and estimating 2 tons weight of earth to the cubic metre, a value is, therefore, obtained of £1 10s. per ton of dirt, or £1 per square metre, the average depth of the auriferous deposit being taken at 13 inches. At the Pas-trop-tot creek, where the work is only carried on along the centre of the creek by a cutting 2½ ft. in width (the total width of the creek being about 100 ft.) the average has been 1½ fr. the pan, and on one of the last days of November about £50 worth of gold was obtained from 24 square metres of soil, equal to £2 per ton of earth washed. Very similar results are obtained from other creeks, and I am thus enabled to arrive at an accurate average estimate of ¼ fr. per pan over the whole ground examined of 85 acres, or £1 10s. per ton of soil, and as 100 acres examined contain 225,686 tons of auriferous deposit, the minimum yield of gold is ascertained.

5.—COST AND SUPPLY OF LABOUR.—Although the supply of suitable labour in the colony is limited, the simplicity of the process of creek washing is such that for the purposes of this placer the supply may be said to be moderate, and women may be employed with advantage. The wages of the negro is about, per strong man, 4 fr. and his food, and per strong woman, 1½ fr. and food. Coolie labour is quite unsuitable for gold work, and cannot form any element of calculation. One very important element in the employment of labour is the supply of food and the expense of its transit from Cayenne, the concession being so far in the interior. Of the 70 men employed on the placer 38 are directly connected with washing. The items of expenses average per month for the last six months, 200 frs., equal to 300 frs. per month, at 30 days for the month. Personal, 800 frs.; food, 500 frs.; freight and transport, 700 frs.; agency, Mana, 600 frs.; sundries, 1500 frs.; total, 20,000 frs. per month. These items of expense now swell up the grand total of the cost of labour, but with a better administration and an improved means of transport the amount per month may be very materially reduced, employing the same number of hands, and a much larger amount of gold returned by working two sluices instead of one as at present.

6.—SUPPLY OF WATER, AND THE AMOUNT OF POWER THAT COULD BE OBTAINED FROM IT FOR CRUSHING OR OTHER PURPOSES.—The supply of stream water in the creeks necessarily varies according to the season and depth of bed, but the natural facilities for creating artificial dams are so numerous that it may be said to be ample for all the purposes required, and available water-power exists for crushing purposes for at least 100 heads, or even more at any future time.

7.—COMMUNICATION WITH CAYENNE, AND ALSO TRANSPORT AND CARRIAGE OF GOLD.—The communication with Cayenne at present is extremely difficult, and a source of great expense in the transport of gold and stores. Small steamers regularly ply along the coast between Cayenne and the town of Mana situated about five miles up the river. From Mana the journey is performed in canoes for about 35 miles, after which a series of falls and rapids commence, extending over 55 miles. The Mana is then left and Creek Arouani entered, and then commences a constant dragging, lifting, and hauling over falls, rapids, and prostrate trees for a further 19 miles. When the water carriage ends the Placer is reached by an Indian trail in single file of 19 miles in length, over undulating ground, through dense jungle and forest. The present journey between Cayenne and the Placer occupies some 15 days. I have already stated that by better administration many of these difficulties may be lessened and the time shortened. The gold is carried down the Mana in strong canoes properly sealed, and each case is provided with buoy and rope, so that should the canoe capsize in passing any falls or rapids it can be easily recovered. The cost of freight of gold from Mana to Cayenne is trifling. The gold never fails reach Cayenne, and robbery in transit is unknown. The weight of gold sent is advised by special letter.

8.—PROTECTION OF THE OWNERS AGAINST THEFT OF THEIR PRODUCE.—The facilities which exist for stealing the gold may be classed as follows:—By the dishonesty of the hands employed at the sluices, by the officer who conveys the gold from the sluices to the head depot, or by the manager, before weighing, but in all these several cases, by strict regulations and the selection of managers of known integrity in the receipt of adequate salaries, the chances of theft may be reduced to a minimum. The native population appear to be honest and well conducted.

9.—LENGTH OF TIME THAT THE GROUND EXAMINED MAY BE EXPECTED TO LAST BY EMPLOYING FIFTY MEN ON THE PLACER.—My estimate with 50 men—that is, 34 hands employed at two sluices, 17 to each sluice, as follows:—Eight throwers-in men, four women attending to sluices, four men clearing, one overseer, and one hauler as superintendents, making a total of 49 men to the Placer, to extract the gold from the portion examined the 85 acres auriferous ground would occupy 15 years, and the amount of ground worked out each year would be equivalent to 2½ hectares, or about 5½ acres; and estimating the area of available auriferous deposit at present known on the whole concession at 170 acres, to clear out the gold with 50 men would occupy 30 years.

10.—YIELD AND COST PER MONTH OF WORKING THE PLACER BY 50 MEN.—The yield of gold per month, with 50 men, may fairly be averaged at 13 kilograms, which, at the net value of £125 per kilogramme, represents £1625; and I estimate the cost of working upon the present scale of expenses at 50 per cent. of that amount, inclusive of duties, and leaving, therefore, at the result of the working of 50 men after every expense has been deducted, a net profit of £812 per month. The profit on the year's production with 50 men can, therefore, be easily calculated—£11,250. The absolute total yield of improved gold from the 85 acres of auriferous deposit examined will, therefore, be 2720 kilograms, equivalent to £340,000, and deducting expenses 50 per cent., a net profit remains of £170,000. As I have doubled this 85 acres, estimating at least 170 acres of paying auriferous deposit upon the whole concession, the total minimum yield of ingot gold will be, with 50 men over 30 years, £380,000, which, after deducting expenses at 50 per cent., will leave a net profit of £190,000.

11.—PRACTICABILITY OF INCREASING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES TO ADVANTAGE.—It would certainly be advisable to increase the number of hands on the placer, which would not increase the expenses in any corresponding ratio, while the yield of the placer would be realised in a proportionally shorter time, a circumstance which, as regards repayment of capital and interest, is of the greatest importance. Thus over a period of 15 years the net profits per annum would be £22,500, and over a period of 10 years £34,000 per annum.

12.—NUMBER OF MONTHS IN THE YEAR IN WHICH WORK CAN BE CARRIED ON ADVANTAGEOUSLY.—The climate of such an equatorial nature that as far as working the placer regularly operations could be carried on continuously over the whole 12 months, and as the extent of the property is so great and the amount of work at the sluices so limited, sufficient water in certain of the larger creeks even in the dry season would always be found, and a very little outlay for water dams of the simplest character would always ensure sufficient power for the employment of several sluices during the entire year without intermission.

13.—VALUE OF THE PLACER PAS-TROP-TOT, AND WHETHER IT IS A SAFE PROPERTY TO VALUE AT A QUARTER OF A MILLION AS REGARDS PAYMENT AND PROFIT.—From the statements I have made in the previous portion of this report it will be thoroughly understood that the property in the Placer Pas-trop-tot is one of great value—that it contains a considerable amount of available gold—that this is obtained with but little trouble, or any large outlay of capital, and that from the simplicity of the work and means employed the profits may be at least 100 per cent. of the outlay. There can be no doubt that some time must elapse before the profitable working of the auriferous reefs could be carried out, but from the details and data I have furnished it may be inferred that this property has latent value far above the purchase price, and that it is well worthy of consideration. I may add in conclusion, that any future discoveries of the more lasting deposits and reefs I have before alluded to will very greatly enhance the value of the property, so that independently of the above satisfactory yield of gold by the simple process of washing, there is a possibility of the property beyond this present return proving a very lucrative investment from the working of the rich gold reefs which, without doubt, exist in the claim.

OLIVER PEGLER,
January 1st, 1879. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

FURTHER REPORT ON THE PLACER PAS-TROP-TOT.—1. Should the country be opened out, the journey to and from Cayenne would be much shortened. There is really no necessity for working this placer from Cayenne as at present, as the towns of Maroni or Mana can be utilised for that purpose. 2. The negroes appear to thrive in these tropical forests, and can be well managed by the half-caste miners, who are very trustworthy and intelligent, and who appear to suffer but little from the effects of the climate, thus dispensing with the necessity of European management. 3. As shown in my report, dated Jan. 1, 1879, only a very small portion of the creeks have been worked, and I have no hesitation in saying that only one-fourth to one-fifth of the width of many of the creeks which were worked had been removed in this particular placer, and undoubtedly the remaining portions of the creek will pay to wash, even under the present expensive system. With a better and cheaper administration it will pay handsomely to wash over the turned ground; I have been able to pick up fragments of gold from the turned-over soil. After a fall of rain I have seen the washed banks of earth glistening with flakes and specks of gold. 4. It is well known that either beds of alluvial or conglomerate occur beneath the strata, and near Cayenne are worked for profit. I may also state that I have not included a large amount of creek in my estimate, also great extent of flats and swamps, where I obtained, I might say in every instance, gold at certain depths of a low yield, from 1d. to 5d. per pan

of earth; also, I obtained traces of gold on the slopes of the hills in certain parts giving about 5 to 10 points of gold to the pan. The amount of gold present in the creek and alluvial in this placer is very great, seeing its extent is about 25,000 acres, and I do not doubt that it should ever be possible to work the concession as cheaply as those adjacent to Cayenne, a large source of wealth will be opened out, which would give a large return for many years. The lowest average yield at the time of my visit in 1878 that it would possibly pay to work was about 7½d. per pan, equal to 30s. per ton of earth, and which naturally limited the amount of workable ground. Nearer Cayenne a tenth of this yield is proved very profitable, and in California earth containing a thirtieth would be considered a fortune. At present, throughout French Guiana, the most primitive and rude appliances are used, and nothing attempted but open workings. To show how rich I found the country, I may say that one day a band of 20 of my negroes washed 50l. value of gold out of 24 square metres of ground, 4 metres by 5 metres, measured in the centre of a creek of great width.—S. I obtained proof of the existence of at least three reefs in the occurrence of broken outcrops, which appear to have gradually fallen down the slope. The measures of quartz in all the creeks were fresh and quite angular and unworn. It will be apparent to all, speaking as to the latent value of the property, in the event of the country being rendered more inhabitable, this dormant wealth would be accessible.

London, May 22, 1880. OLIVER PEGLER.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH SHARE MARKET.—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, mine shareholder, Liskeard (May 27), writes:—The mining market remains exceedingly dull, and devoid of all activity. The further reduction of 3l. on the tin standard has had a depressing influence on all tin shares. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, ½ to ¾; Carn Brea, 7½ to 8; Clitters, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 52 to 53; Devon Consols, 12½ to 13; East Caradon, 2 to 2½; East Buller, 1½ to 2; East Pool, 32 to 33; Glasgow Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; Herodfoot, 4 to 4½; Kingston Down, ¾ to 1; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2; Phoenix, 4½ to 5; South Caradon, 11½ to 12; South Conduff, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 14 to 14½; South France, 16½ to 17; Tincroft, 17 to 17½; West Basset, 16½ to 17; West Caradon, 2½ to 3; West France, 15½ to 16; West Mary Ann, 1½ to 1¾; West Phoenix, 2½ to 2½; Wheel Agar, 6½ to 7; Wheel Crebor, 3½ to 4; Wheel Kitty, 5 to 5½; Wheel Pevor, 26 to 27; Wheel Unity, 4 to 4½.

—Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, stock and sharebroker, Redruth (May 27), writes:—The Cornish mine share market has been quiet throughout the week, and small business doing at about quoted prices:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Botallack, 18 to 20; Carn Brea, 7½ to 8; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 54 to 55; East Caradon, 2 to 2½; East Lovell, 2 to 2½; East Pool, 32 to 33; Herodfoot, 4 to 4½; Killifreth, ¾ to 1; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2; Melland, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7; North Bury, 1½ to 1¾; North Herodfoot, ¾ to 1; North Levant, 6½ to 7½; Pen-dan-dren, ¾ to 1; Pendarves United, 8 to 10; Phoenix, 4½ to 5; Penhalla, 2½ to 3; South Caradon, 11½ to 12; South Conduff, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 13 to 13½; South France, 17 to 17½; St. Aubyn United, 8 to 10; Tincroft, 17 to 17½; West Basset, 17 to 18; West Chiverton, ¾ to 1; West France, 15 to 16½; West Kitty, 2½ to 2½; West Pevor, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 21 to 23; West Toigus, 58 to 60; Wheel Agar, 6½ to 6½; Wheel Basset, 3½ to 4; Wheel Crebor, 3½ to 4; Wheel Comfort, 4 to 4½; Wheel Grenville, 9 to 9½; Wheel Jane, 4 to 4½; Wheel Jewell, ¾ to ¾; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 4½ to 5; Wheel Pevor, 26 to 27; Wheel Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheel Sisters, 3 to 3½; Wheel Unity, 4 to 4½.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (May 27), write:—The share markets have hardly yet recovered from the holiday-making of Whitsuntide, and in consequence we have to report business very flat again since last week. Although there is no great pressure of sales in the miscellaneous markets the absence of business continues to keep prices unaltered, and most classes of securities to be very much neglected, and the trade of the country continues in a very unsatisfactory condition, which will have to be materially altered before a general rally takes place in the shares of industrial undertakings.

BANK SHARES have been little dealt in, and quotations have not moved much during the past week, the only alteration to be noticed being a decline of ½ in National Provincial new.

INSURANCE.—Though the business done is of very small amount, several variations in quotations are marked, but there are none very severe. The changes are, higher—Royal Liverpool, ½; Imperial Marine, ½; and Thames and Mersey Marine, ½. Lower—Liverpool and London, and Globe, ½; Manchester Fire, ½; Queen Insurance, ½; Underwriters Association, ½; Equitable Fire, Lancashire Insurance and Sea, ½ each.

COAL, IRON, &c., AND MINING.—A very general decline has taken place in these securities; indeed, in no instance of shares quoted here is an advance marked, whilst the adverse changes are very numerous, and in some instances rather heavy. The most noteworthy are a fall in Bilbao from 2½ to 2; Bolckow, A. 60 to 58; ditto, B. 1½ to 1¼; ditto, C. 1½ to 1¼; ditto, D. 1½ to 1¼; John Bagnall and Sons, ½; Chillingworth Iron, ½; Consett Iron, ½; John Brown, ½; Parkgate Iron, &c., ½; Sheildridge Coal, &c., ½; Telegraph Construction, &c., ½; and Tharsis Sulphur and Copper, ½. The reduction in the price of iron will, doubtless, account for this general reduction, as it is in itself a cause and an effect of the stagnation in the trade generally.

GLAS AND WATER ANNUITIES AND CORPORATION STOCK.—It often happens that when channels of profitable investment in commercial and industrial undertakings are in demand, and fetch higher prices than when cash can be well employed in business enterprises, yielding, as it does, a fair percentage of interest with undoubted security; and thus, whilst this class of stock can rarely be bought to pay more than about 4 per cent., and oftener under than over in times of commercial depression, it often fetches prices yielding returns much under 4 per cent. Probably from this cause, and the approach of the half-year's dividend due at the end of June, Manchester Corporation Four per Cent. Stock, though with small business doing, is marked ½ higher than last week, now standing 106½ to 107½. Other kinds remain quite unaltered.

COTTON-SPINNING AND MANUFACTURE SHARES are inactive, not yet having recovered from the effects of the holidays. Although the Blackburn weavers have returned to work, little business can be done; prices, however, hold their own fairly well, and in some cases slightly better figures have been obtained, and a rather better enquiry is noticeable for the more popular concerns.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES have not shown much movement, either as regards business or quotations.

RAILWAYS have had a flat market almost without exception, partly on account of the holidays, and partly as the settlement of the accounts has been in progress during this week, but chiefly through the suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway having caused considerable uneasiness and losses, resulting in prices falling with the quantity of stock which has been put on the market. Some failures have been reported to-day, and this has heightened the feeling of distrust. Traffic is specially good, with one or two exceptions. Rates of continuation showed that rails were more sold for a fall than for some time past. Americans have suffered heavily by reason of the suspension above referred to, and the lack of confidence in them interferes greatly with business. Canadians, too, have fallen with Americans, and although the Grand Trunk announced to-day a traffic increase of 74½, this was insufficient to contend against the weakness of the market.

CHESTER.—Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers (May 27), writes:—Though at present there is no wide-spread confidence expressed in an early revival of prices, sooner or later it is one of the inevitable outcomes of the future. But notwithstanding the prevalent low prices, they do not affect the local market for the best stocks connected with the Duke of Westminster's drainage scheme, which still maintain an upward tendency. Halkyn District Drainage, 10 to 11; Rhosomer, 3½ to 4. Rhydalun is a little lower, in consequence of a fresh issue of shares by the directors, which, offered at par, keeps them at 10 to 10½; Paragon, 11 to 11½; North to Hendre, 11 to 11½; Pant-y-Mwyn, at par. Lady Ann: Of this I am glad to hear that steps are being taken to form the present too exclusive proprietorship under limited liability. Of local mining shares not connected with the Duke of Westminster's drainage scheme, it may be said that they show sympathy with the nervous state of the metal markets. Of foreign mining shares locally dealt in, St. John del Rey has suffered a slight decline, now at 215 to 225; Fronino, 3½ to 4; West Frontino at par; Copiapo, 8½ to 9½; Santa Barbara, 2 to 2½; Brazilian Gold Mines, 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1¾; Pitangui, 2½ to 3. The latest advice from Pitangui will be ready a day after the dispatch of the mail, the result being that operations on this lode will only be tested in time for the next mail. Santa Barbara are likely to improve. No published prices to hand from Brazilian Gold Mines.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (May 27), writes:—During the past week the markets were again depressed, owing to the dullness of the metal markets, and the over-weighted speculation for a rise. The approach of the fortnightly settlement caused an uneasy feeling, and difficulty was experienced in carrying over many shares. The rates of continuation are given below, and although in most cases stiff, the new account for settlement June 11 opens with a much better feeling. There is every prospect of favourable harvests here and on the Continent, which will cause a general trade revival, and although trade may remain quiet until the autumn investments at present prices will no doubt pay well, and seeing the fall has been heavy the upward movement will no doubt be rapid.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the tendency of prices has been downward, but a considerable recovery has already set in from the lowest prices touched. Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. have declined 1½ per share; Monkland pref., 17s. 6d.; Steel Company of Scotland, 16s. 3d.; Elbow Vale, 15s.; Glasgow Port Washington, 10s.; Clyde Coal, 9s.; Chillingworth Iron, 7s. 6d.; Marbella Iron, 5s.; Monkland 4s. 8d.; Benhar, 3s. 6d.; Onna and Cleland, 1s. The downward movement has continued in the pig-iron warrant market, but the fluctuations have not exceeded from 45s. 10½d. to 45s. 1½d. The supplies still continue plentiful, and lower prices are inevitable unless more iron is speedily wanted either by a revival of the American demand or from some other quarter. Benhar have declined from 40s. to 35s., but are now firm at about 37s. At the meeting of the Parkgate Iron Company to-morrow a dividend of 4s. per share will be declared, making 65s. per share or 5 per cent. for last year; 1200l. is said to be the reserve fund, and the balance of 500l. carried forward. Glasgow Coal Exchange are off 1½ at 50s. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 12½ dis.; Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. at 77 to 77½; ditto, B. 39; ditto stock, 130 to 131; Bilbao Iron, 19 to 20; Cardiff and Swansea, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Charles Cammell and Company, 9½ dis.; Chillingworth, 65s. to 70s. Clyde Coal touched 40s., but are now better, about

The Rhydalun Mining Company

(LIMITED).

ALREADY IN THE DIVIDEND LIST.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

Payment £1 per share on application, £4 per share on allotment, and the balance in calls of £1 each per share at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH HUMPHREYS, Hendregarog, Carnarvon—CHAIRMAN.
GEORGE SUDBROOK BOUCHER, Bridge Street, Chester.
THOMAS SMITH, Blaenau Point, Chester.
ROGER JACKSON, Hough Green, Chester.
JOSEPH STENSON, Springfield Villas, Groombridge, Tunbridge Wells.
GRIFFITH RICHARD GRIFFITH, M.D., Castle Square, Carnarvon.
MATTHEW FRANCIS, Old Hall, Halkyn, Holywell.

BANKERS—WILLIAMS and CO., The Old Bank, Carnarvon and Chester.
SOLICITORS—WALKER, SMITH, and CO., Town Clerk's Office, Chester.

AUDITOR—J. E. EDWARDS, City Treasurer, Town Hall, Chester.

SECRETARY—GEORGE FRANCIS.

REGISTERED OFFICE—20, NEWGATE STREET, CHESTER.

This company was formed in August last with the object of acquiring the leases, plant, &c., of the Rhydalun Lead Mine, and of developing upon a larger scale the mines that are combined under the said title.

The Rhydalun grant is situated in the parish of Mold, in the county of Flint, and upon it is the Rhydmwyn Station on the Mold and Denbigh Railway, which traverses the property for a considerable distance.

The sett is very extensive, ranging about a mile in length on the course of the lode from east to west, and about the same distance in breadth from north to south, and it includes the Rhydalun Mine Proper, and the famed Llynypandy, and the Bryn Celyn and Rhydmwyn Mines. These mines, situated in the productive belt or zone of limestone which traverses the counties of Flint and Denbigh, having the grit or chert in conjunction, form three in the series of rich properties which have rendered the district so renowned for its metalliferous wealth.

A little distance to the north lie the Hendre, North Hendre, the Rhosomer, and the Pant-y-Gof Mines; and a little to the south are the equally rich Pant-y-Mwyn, the Vawnog, and the Gwern-y-Mynydd, and Cathole Mines, all of which have been immensely profitable.

The Rhydalun grant, however, requires no such adventitious aid to add to its merit, for the Llyn-y-Pandy and the Bryn Celyn and Rhydmwyn Mines, within it, are as distinguished as any, the latter alone, although but partially wrought, having yielded lead ore of the value of more than £1,500,000, and the Rhydalun Mine proper is fast winning an equal position.

This mine is only in the infancy of its development, being scarcely 80 yards deep; it has, nevertheless, for some time been making fair profits; and the returns from this portion of the grant, without reference to other parts, will yield sufficient, it is estimated, to pay reasonable dividends upon the capital of the company.

What invests the property with especial interest is the fact that it is within the area now rapidly being drained by the operations of the Halkyn District Mines Drainage Company, which company, incorporated under a special Act of Parliament, and presided over by His Grace the Duke of Westminster, has for some time been engaged in driving a deep adit level to relieve of water this as well as other mining grants in the district, power having been obtained to extend it to a shaft known as the Iron Shaft, sunk upon the Rhydmwyn, or Bryn Celyn lode, within the Rhydalun sett.

The adit is extended rapidly, a speed of 70 to 80 yards a month having been obtained by the adoption of the most approved rock-drills; some of the grants have already been relieved, the Rhosomer amongst the number, and the drainage influence may at any moment be extended to the grant in question.

There is no doubt, in fact, that it is already relieved to a great extent, or, in other words, that considerable feeders of water that would otherwise have found their way into the Rhydalun Mines have been diverted into the said adit, and the problem of deeper development, which is to be grappled with, is now comparatively a easy one, even if the level be not extended a yard further. In the solution of this problem the company has also other guarantees of success which were non-existent until recently, amongst which may be enumerated a much higher average value of the produce, the royalties reduced from 1-8th to 1-15th, and not least cheap railway carriage, the railway, as before said, traversing the property.

The success of the undertaking does not, however, depend upon deeper development, for the eastern and richest portion of the Rhydalun lode for a mile in extent is intact to surface, and the same may be said with reference to half-a-mile of the eastern end of the famous Llynypandy lode; whilst there are other promising lodes, unwrought, that afford every reasonable guarantee of successful development. Encouraged by the satisfactory results that have attended on the opening out of new lodes in Rhydalun proper, where the success is entirely attributable to this, the directors are devoting considerable attention to them, great progress in their development having already been made; and, with the object of attaining greater speed and economy, have secured on easy terms the foundry at Rhydmwyn station, with the extensive premises attached, in which are fixed three powerful water-wheels that are in course of utilisation to drive rock-drills, &c., whereby as much will be done towards deve-

lopment in one as is ordinarily done in six months, and that, too, a very considerable reduction in cost. The premises are also sufficiently commodious to provide, not only shops and stores, but covered space for all dressing operations.

Developed in the extensive, comprehensive, and economical way that has been adopted, it may reasonably be expected that the grant will shortly yield from 200 to 300 tons ore a month, sufficient, it is calculated, to return a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company.

The undertaking is quite out of the category of ordinary mining enterprises. The usual risks are eliminated. Ore is discovered in paying quantities not alone in one but in three lodes, the mine being already in the Dividend List, and the usual obstacles, if not completely removed, are so ameliorated as to render them comparatively easy to cope with. These advantages, combined with cheap railway carriage, extensive water-power, and low royalties, place the undertaking amongst the foremost mining enterprises of the day.

The directors have but 228 shares to issue; and these will be offered to the public only until the 30th June next.

Agreements, leases, reports, plans, &c., can be inspected at the Office of the Company, 20, Newgate-street, Chester, where also Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained.

REPORT.

RYHDALUN LEAD MINE.

MAY, 1880.—GENTLEMEN: I examined this mine on the 25th ult. in company with Capt. Matthew Francis.

The sett is a large one, extending upwards of a mile in length upon the run of the lodes, and about the same in width. It forms a large portion of what was formerly known as the "Consolidated Mold Mines." The rocks enclosing the veins are mountain limestone, in part overlaid by millstone grit—the geological formation being the same as in the neighbouring rich mines of Mold and Halkyn mountains. There are three principal lodes proved in the sett—viz., Rhyd-y-Mwyn, Rhydalun, and Llyn-y-Pandy—and from all of which large quantities of lead ore have been raised. The Rhyd-y-Mwn lode was said to be left very rich in the bottom workings, but had to be abandoned at the time on account of the great influx of gravel water, and the low price of lead ore—then only 6d. to 8d. a ton. It is expected that the Halkyn deep level will soon drain off the whole of this water, and the ore left in the bottoms be reached, and worked at comparatively small cost. There is an adit level near the Foundry which is being cleared out to this lode, and from "old men's" reports there was good ore left here by the former party that will now pay well for working. A little further up the valley, towards Mold, a cross-cut adit is being cleared out and secured to cut the Rhydalun lode; this is on the opposite side of the hill to the present workings. This adit is in millstone grit, and is in from its mouth about 140 yards, and will have to be driven about 200 yards further to intersect the lode. It is intended to drive this by boring machinery, and preparations are being made for the purpose. This cross-cut will cut the lode 40 yards deeper than the present workings upon it on the other side of the hill. A shaft is being cleared out on the top of the hill, to make a trial on the Llyn-y-Pandy lode, and the adit referred to above will come up to this shaft at a depth of 150 yards from surface. It is proposed to cross-cut through the whole sett by rock-drills, so as to thoroughly prove the ground, as there are good prospects of discovering rich flats, and side or parallel lodes, by such means. The former workers made but few trials in this way. I think it is a capital plan for laying open all the veins in the ground and one holding out fair prospects of successful discoveries.

The above-named works are all preliminary, to assist in the future development of the three lodes discovered, and the proposed operations are for otherwise proving the ground out to them.

The principal workings made by the present company are on the Rhydalun vein. This vein was intersected by a long adit cross-cut driven in from the side of the River Alun, and the lode driven east upon it for about 140 yards, and rises made in the roof, and winzes sunk below the level from 18 to 20 yards in height and depth. Now, from the small and comparatively shallow workings in this part 31 tons of lead ore have been raised and sold, and the lode has been gradually improving in strength and richness as it has been followed into the hill, and is much better in the bottom workings than it was upwards. In the present for-blast the lode has been thrown out of its usual direction by a fine mineralised cross course full of limestone. A driving is being made in one side of this cross-course to discover the main lode; and, from the indications in the present end, I am satisfied that it will be found again in a few yards further driving, and that a rich course of ore will then be met with. There is a capital branch of ore now in the end of the cross-course, in my opinion, plainly indicating that this great cross-course acts as a feeder to the main lode. This part of the mine is opening out capably; the level is going away into the whole ground to the last, and the lode (except the small workings named upon it) is entire throughout the whole sett. You have a mine that will pay well, and return good profits on the comparatively limited workings already made, and every indication of the lode improving in length and depth.

Your mine possesses special advantages for opening out and working cheaply. It is close by the Rhyd-y-Mwyn station. You have great water power for all mining purposes in the River Alun, which runs through the sett, offices, and extensive buildings, formerly belonging to the Rhyd-y-Mwyn Foundry, and the whole sett will, sooner or later, be drained by the Halkyn Deep Level, as it is projected to pass through the ground.

Mineral Surveyor, Fron, Llangollen.

15s. Consett Iron, 15 prem.; Darlington Iron, 8½ dis.; Elbow Vale, 8½ to 9½; Great Western, 30s.; Gillerthwaite Iron, par; Hamstead Colliery, 5 dis.; Henry Briggs, A. 12½; John Brown and Co. 8½ dis.; John Bagnall and Sons, A. 31s.; ditto, B. 15s. 10s.; Marbella touched 35s., but is now better at 40s. to 42s. 6d. Monkland also declined to 33s., and now stand about 35s.; ditto, pref., 30s. to 35s.; Muntz's Metal, 16½; Mynydd Iron, 16½; Mynydd, 45s. to 50s.; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 5s. to 7s.; Newport Abercrombie, 6½ to 7½; Oakham Colliery, preference, 10s.; Onna and Cleland, 24s. to 26s.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 50s. dis.; Rhymney Iron, 23 to 25; Scottish Australian, new, 19 to 21; Shotts Iron, 80 to 84; Sheepbridge, 19 dis.; Sandwell Park Colliery, 16½; South Wales Colliery, 37s. 6d.; Steel Company of Scotland, 9 to 9½; ditto, new, 9; Thorp's Gawber Hall, 25s. to 30s.; and Tredegar, A. 23s.

In shares of foreign copper companies a recovery has set in from the lowest prices of the week. On the week Tharsis have improved 7s. 6d., and Panulillo 2s. 6d., but Rio Tinto are reduced 15s., Cape 10s., and Huntington 1s. 6d. Tharsis touched 28½, but on announcement of the meeting to be held on June 17 they have recovered to 29½. The Panulillo Company reports a net profit on its operations in Chili for the four months ended April 30 last estimated at 14,000l., and after allowing for London charges and debenture interest this profit will repay the draft on capital, and leave 5000l. to credit of profit and loss. Amalios are at 25s.; Copiapo, 8½ to 9; New Quebrada, 81s. 3d.; Panulillo, 10s.; Pierrelotte, 15s.; Rio Tinto Five per Cent., 73½; Virne erg, 35s. to 40s.; York Peninsula, 5s. to 10s.; and ditto (preference), 22s. 6d.

In shares of home mines business continues quiet. Glasgow Caradon after declining to 22s. have advanced to 26s.; the new shares have been done at 14s. Tin mines are generally lower, owing to the continued reductions in the standards. The meeting of the Killifreth Company is to be on June 4. Aberdunant are at 1s. 3d.; Berehaven, 4s. 6d.; Bettwys-y-Coed, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Carn Brea, 77½; Dolcoath, 55; East Buller, 35s.; East Van, 75s.; East Chiverton, 26s. 3d.; East Roman Gravel, 15s.; East Caradon, 42s. 6d.; East Pool, 33; Great Lacey, 13½; Gunnislake (Clitters), 77s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.; Grogwinion, 40s. to 50s.; Herodfoot, 77s. 6d. to 82s. 6d.; Killifreth, 10s. to 15s.; Killaloe, 9s.; Lady Bertha, 6s. 3d.; Llanrwst, 12s. 6d.; Mining Company of Ireland, 57s. 6d.; Mid-Devon Copper, 6s. 3d.; North Bury, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; New Kitty, 25s.; North Molton, 15s.; Parys Copper, 23s. 9d. to 36s. 3d.; Prince Patrick (pref.) 27s. 6d.; South Conduff, 10½; South Crebor, 17s. 6d.; South Caradon, 12s. 5d.; South France, 17; South Darren, 65; South Cambrian, 5s.; Tankerville, 4½ to 5; Tamar, 25s.; Tincroft, 18; Van Consoils and Glvn, 15s. 6d.; West Caradon, 60s.; West Kitty, 35s.; West Eateley Bridge, 35s.; Wicklow Copper, 6s. to 8s.; Wheel Owles, 7½; Wheel Pevor, 27; and Wheel Grenville, 9½.

In shares of gold and silver mines there is no particular change to notice. Richmonds keep steady; an additional dividend of 10s. per share having been declared, and this week's run is £75,000. The profit at the St. John del Rey for April has been 2200l. The Moya Coffee Company has entered into agreement to sell the Devala portion of the estates, extending to over 2100 acres, to a gold mining company for 137,000l. Almada and Trifto Company have received ad-

vices of a remittance of \$2800 in bullion. Australasian Mines are 4s. to 5s.; Almaden and Trifto, 11s. 3d.; Cedar Creek, 1s. 3d.; Consolidated, 15s. to 20s.; Don Pedro, 8s. 9d. to 10s.; English and Australian, 12s. 6d.; Eberhardt, 65s. to 75s.; Emma, 3s. 9d.; Exchequer, 5s. to 10s.; Flagstaff, 13s. 9d.; Frontino, 77s. 6d.; Glenrock, 25s. to 30s.; I. L. L., 5s. to 10s.; Kapanga, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; London and California, 3s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; Mineral Point, 40s.; Oregon, 60s.; Port Phillip, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Pestarene, 6s. 6d.; ditto (pref.), 20s. to 25s.; Ruby, 8½; Santa Barbara, 35s. to 40s.; Rio Grande, 50s.; Rossa Grande, 4s. 6d.; South Indian Gold, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; and Tecoma, 3s. 9d. to 5s.

In shares of oil companies, the only movement is an improvement of 2s. 6d. on Young's Paraffin shares; the price of this company has been announced at 8 per cent., carrying over 2800l., as against 12½ per cent. at this time last year. Young's shares after declining to 10½ have recovered to 11. Broxburn, Oakbank, and Uphall now all quoted ex div. Runcorn, 5s. 6d.

In shares of miscellaneous companies, business continues quiet. Neuchatel Asphalt, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Native Guano, 82s. 6d.; Phospho-Guano, 5; United Limes Asphalt, 80s.; and Val de Travers Asphalt, 6½. In shares of wagon companies more business doing; an odd lot of Scottish donkeys, 9s., and the new shares realised 5s., advance at 6s.; Birmingham are at 15½; Bristol and South Wales, 6½; Gloucester, 7½; Metropolitan, 65s. prem.; Railway Carriage, 85s.; Railway Rolling Stock, 7½; Swansea, 55s.; Yorkshire, 12½; and United States Rolling Stock, 18½. Prices of chemical companies shares are—Langdale, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Lawes, 5½ to 6; and Newcastle, 90s. to 95s.

On Contango day the following were the rates of continuation current:—Contango: 6d., 3d. on Benhar Coal; 5d., 6d., 7d. on Canadian Copper; 4d. on Clyde Coal; 3d. on Caradon; 1½d., 2d. on Caradon New; 2d. on Don Pedro; 3d. on East Chiverton; 3d. on Flagstaff; 3d. on Glasgow Caradon; 4d. on Glasgow Port Washington; 5d. on Huntington; 3d. on Kapanga Mine; 6d. on Marbella; 4d., 3d. on Monkland Iron; 6d., 9d., 4d. on Preference; 1s. 3d. on Newport Abercrombie; 2d. on Neuchatel Asphalt; 2d. on North Molton; 4d. on Parys Copper; 6d. on Port Nigel; 9d. on Richmond Mine; 1s. 6d. on Roman Gravel; 12s. 6d. on Shotts's Iron; 6d. on South Indian Gold; 6d., even, 1s., even, 6d. on Steel Company; 9d. on New; 2s. 1s. 6d., 1s., 3d., 6d. on Tharsis; 2d. on Tharsis New; 9d. on West Caradon; 4½d. on West Kitty; 2d. on Wicklow Copper; 1s. 6d. on Broxburn; 6d. on Uphall; 1s. 3d. on Indianurber; 2d. on Onna; 7½d. on Panulillo.—Backwardations: 3d., 4½d. on Rio Tinto; 6d., 1s. on Young's Paraffin; even on Uphall. On comparing the making-up prices fixed to-day for the under-mentioned shares with those for the same shares at the previous settlement the variations thus shown to have taken place during the current are as follows:—Shotts Iron have declined 5½ per share; Tharsis, ditto New, each 3s.; Monkland (Pref.), 23s. 9d.; Marbella, 27s.; Steel Company of Scotland, 25s. 3d.; Huntington, 23s.; Rio Tinto, 22s. 6d.; Panulillo, 17s. 6d.; Monkland, 18s.; Canadian Copper, 14s.; Glasgow Port Washington, A. 13s.; Clyde Coal, 5s. 6d.; Steel Company of Scotland, New, 8s. 9d.; Benhar Coal, 5s. 6d.; Uphall, 5s.; Glasgow Caradon, 3s. 6d.; Young's Paraffin, 2s. 6d.; Onna and Cleland, 24s.; Oakbank Oil, 1s. 6d.; and Glasgow Caradon, New, 1s. On the other hand, Rich-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic-doloureux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or swelling in any member, rub the ointment on the affected part, and endeavor to remove the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in the remarkable ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue the inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The pill, simultaneously taken, will rectify the constitutional disturbance and renew the strength. The ointment and pills are covered by a patent, and have been used by the most distinguished gouty physicians, and scrofulous artists.

THE ANGLO-ESPANA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Early closing of the Subscription Lists.

The Mines are held in perpetuity, and free from all royalties.

The estimated profits are 24 per cent. per annum on the capital.

Forms of Application, with Prospectuses and Extracts from the Press, can be obtained from the Secretary.

ISSUE OF 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH, AT PAR (DEPOSIT £2 PER SHARE, PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT), BY

The Anglo-Espana Company

(LIMITED).

Duly incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £150,000, IN 15,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH,

Of which 10,000 will be allotted at par, or £10 per share, payable as follows, namely:—£2 per share on allotment, £4 per share three months after allotment, and the balance of £4 per share six months after allotment, with the option to subscribers of paying up the full amount on allotment, thus entitling the holders to the benefit of dividends on £10 per share. One-half of the above Shares have been already applied for by French Bankers.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FRANCIS CHARLES KNOWLES, Bart., F.R.S.—CHAIRMAN.

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M. LE MARQUIS DU TILLET (Ancien Trésorier-Payeur Général), 79, Boulevard Courcelles, Paris.

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M. LE COMTE DE GERLICH, 173, Boulevard Haussmann.

M. LE CHEVALIER DE LIMBOURG-SINDEK, 18, Rue Chateaubriand.

M. EDOUARD LIMAUGE (Banquier à Paris, 2, Rue du Chateaudun, the Offices of the Committee.

BANKERS—THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. ALLIN AND GREENOP, 7, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

AUDITOR—HENRY M. LESLIE, Esq., Coleman-street House, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—E. G. FELLOWES, Esq.

OFFICES.—3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this company are to acquire and work certain well-known Cupreous Pyrites Mines, situated in the North of Spain, which are held under concessions in perpetuity, and are estimated to contain above water level nearly 3,000,000 tons of mineral, of a similar character to that produced from the celebrated Rio Tinto and Tharsis Mines.

The produce from these mines has yielded 42 per cent. of sulphur and 2½ per cent. of copper, and their productive capacity has

been estimated at 50,000 tons a year when laid open on the scale contemplated by this company, the net revenue from which will, it is calculated from the prices now offered for the output of the mines, be equal to about 24 per cent. per annum on the capital of the company.

The company has received an offer from a house of good standing to purchase the entire output of mineral at prices upon which the above-mentioned probable profits are founded.

THE ANGLO-ESPANA COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE SHARES will be DEALT WITH in the ORDER in which they are RECEIVED.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRILYN.—John Roberts, May 26: The men of No. 2 stopes are all engaged clearing the reservoir, so no change could take place there. The cross-cut at No. 31 is to-day producing some good stones of blende in the branches that are running through the rock, and the ground seems to give indications that the lode is near. The Valley cross-cut in without any change; still good stones of blende in the branches crossing the end, which is a good indication of finding the lode productive of lead.

ASHETON.—Joseph Garland, May 26: The following bargains were set on Saturday last, our setting day. A pitch in the back of the 20, south of Mawr shaft, by two men, at 74. 10s. per ton of dressed lead ore. A pitch in back of the 50, east of boundary shaft, by two men, at 64. per ton of lead ore. We sampled last Wednesday 10 tons of blende from this mine for sale to-morrow. We shall sample a small parcel of lead ore next week.

BEILA WYAN.—James Bray, May 22: There is no change in the cross-cut during the last two weeks; the men are making good progress in driving it, and we must be near the Gubbins lode.

BLAEN CAELAN UNITED.—J. Bell, May 26: Since my last report the new outcrop from the reservoir has been put in, and the embankment made secure; we are still, however, short of water, and unable to keep it out from the 30. We have access to the stopes in the back of the 30, which is looking well, and better ore has been left in the western end of the stopes, which ensures a profitable strike in the next draft. The end of the cross-cut driving to cut the Eglar-lir is in blue killas. Dressing operations have been suspended until we have water. I note in the letter from the North Wales, Sulop, and Cardigan correspondent to the Mining Journal that he passed Blaen Caellan last week, and I hope on his next journey into this district he will pay a visit to the mine; nothing will afford me more pleasure than to take him underground.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchkiss, May 25: The sinking of the Meadow shaft below the 90 is progressing more favourably, and we have seen spots of lead in the joints, which is an indication of the lode being not far off, also that it will be found productive. The course of ore in the 17 east holds good, also in the stopes, and from each of these points we are breaking splendid lead ore. No other change to report.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, May 22: Good progress is being made in sinking Blanche's shaft below the 100 fm. level. Driving at the 100 has been facilitated by means of the new air machine and pipes, which are working well; the lode in the end continues to yield good lead in solid ribs. The 80, driving east, is at present less productive than hitherto. The stopes recently commenced from the end of the rise in the back of the 70 is yielding valuable stuff for lead ore and looking well. All such points underground without any special change. It has become necessary to put in a footway in the old engine shaft so as to attend to the pump-work. I am in course of fixing ladders from the 45 to the adit, and which work will be accomplished shortly. I have had one of the foundry proprietors here to-day taking measures for connecting the gear from the wheel to the crusher, and to the self-acting jigger.

CARNARON.—John Roberts, May 26: We have 5 fathoms more of water to get out of Garmen's shaft. The working barrels of the pumps are very much crowded, and give us a little trouble, sometimes causing a little delay. At the new shaft the water is forked down to the 46. We had a mishap with the pump shafts now under repair, one of the pumps or joints have broken, and we are obliged again to draw with barrels. I expect that it will take us some days to get the water down to that point to repair it. There is no change in the new trials since last week. I will send a fuller report of these next week.

OLEMONTINA.—J. Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, May 26: The sump or winze in the 15 has improved very much during the past month; the lode is worth 15 cwt. of lead to the fathom, and the principle feature is it seems to be lengthening away over the rise and slope in the 34. There is a distance of 7 or 8 fathoms now between these points, and the striking similarity between the two both places leads us to the conclusion that there is not a shadow of doubt that both are the same lode, and this being so we have here a discovery of ore ground which can be worked at a moderately cheap rate when the communication is made between the two places. The stopes in the 34 are worth from 10 to 15 cwt. to the fathom. Looking at the general prospects of the mine, the ore that we have at those different points, including the level at the roadside shaft, and the cheap method of working, we never had as good an opinion of the mine as we have at the present moment, and we feel quite certain that a vigorous development will ensure success.

CONMARTIN.—T. Harris, T. Comer, May 27: The lode in the 17 south-east is looking more promising than when last reported; the lode is large, fully 5 ft. wide, the hard part producing good stones of blende, with white iron and munda, and the killas has a most congenial appearance for the production of lead. The lode in the 17 north-west is also large and similar in character to the south-east end—a masterly-looking lode. In the winze sinking below the adit level the lode is showing more quartz than it did, with spots of lead, and we think the lode is changing in character, and that we shall be able soon to report an improvement.

COURT GRANGE.—J. G. Green, May 25: The lode in the 45 is small, but hard and tight for progress; I have put four men in this end until we get the mine clear of water again. The lode in the 30 east has very much improved in appearance during the last few days; now carrying very promising stones of blende, and judging from the improved character of the matrix generally I am of opinion we shall have a rich lode in a few fathoms further driving. The dip of the strata (country rock) in this part of the mine is seawards, and as the vein of ore almost invariably follows the said dip it may account for our not meeting with the ore driven through in the 14 in this level (the 30).

sooner; however, I am very much encouraged with its appearance to-day. There is no alteration to notice in the 14 since my last; the ore part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. per fathom; there appears to be a part of the lode standing on the south side of the level, and I have directed this to be shot down to show its character and value. The drive east from the 30 stopes is worth 12 cwt. of very fine ore per fathom; we have driven at this point 2½ fathoms, lengthening the stopes that much, and we have 10 fms. of backs in this stopes to the next level. The stopes are turning out their usual quantity of ore. We are still without water for our wheels, but the weather has been very favourable for the party of men at work on the Brogwin reservoir, and they are taking full advantage of same. I have set a few men to work at the Craig-y-dystyl reservoir.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.—Henry Miners, May 27: As the general meeting will shortly take place I will only here say the mine throughout is looking well, and the new pitwork is almost complete for sinking.

CWM RHYF.—A. Francis, May 27: The eastern stopes over the deep adit level east of rise is worth for silver-lead ore 204. per fathom. The lode west of rise is worth 154. per fathom. The incline rise on the main lode, and now up 10 fms. from the deep adit, has improved, and is now worth 204. per fathom; this rise is now many fathoms to the north of the deep adit. The stopes over midway to the west of rise is worth 204. per fathom. The rise for 12 ft. long is worth 304. per fathom. The stopes east of inclined rise over midway on main lode is worth 254. per fathom. The cross-cut driving north-east in deep adit has intersected two lodes or branches containing sugar spar, carbonate of lime, and some lead ore, but I consider the main lode is still ahead of us, and shall drive further to prove it. Our present trials are very important ones, and should they prove as successful as I believe they will we shall in six months have the richest and most profitable mine in Cardiganshire. Machinery working splendidly, and ore turning out satisfactorily. Shall sample 50 tons on the 12th proximo.

DEVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—R. Prince, Abel Francis, May 27: The stopes in the 63 continue to turn out good quantities of lead ore, white and blue, and the level driving here is progressing satisfactorily. The 112 east, main lode, has further improved, and seems entering a very productive channel of ground. We sold a further parcel of 9 tons yesterday. Prospects are very good.

DERESBY CONSOLS.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, May 26: There is no change in the end on the Cobblers' lode since last week; as the water seems to have gone down from the old workings at the surface we think it advisable to put the men to this end to clear up some parts of those workings to see what we can find, and to ascertain the dip of the ore ground that we may better judge in what direction we are most likely to find the ore at the deep level. There are some nice stones of blende, with spots of lead, in the Red lode. The Gorse heading is without any change to notice.

DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—John Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, May 26: Monthly Report: The contract for sinking the Gorse shaft 15 fms. was completed yesterday, and the men started yesterday to cut through the lode at the bottom. From the appearance of the lode during the last 5 fms. of sinking, we anticipated that the whole of this piece of ground up to No. 4 will not pay to take away. At the No. 2 the lode is very much of the same value as for the past two months, but to work the ground conveniently we should put down a winze through the ore ground to the No. 3. The tributaries are afraid to venture sinking the winze at adit, but there is no question, we think, of there being a section of ground there that will take years to work away. We shall start to fix the new engine on Monday next. During that time the underground operations will be chiefly on the adit.

DERWENT.—John Morphet, May 25: Setting Report: Jeffries' Shaft—Middle Vein: The 95 on this vein, 93 fathoms east of shaft, for the width carried (9 ft.) yields 24 cwt. ore per fathom. We have now four bargains over this level, worth respectively 15, 15, 15, and 20 cwt. ore per fathom. In the back of the 93, west of shaft, No. 1 stopes yields 15 cwt. ore per fathom; No. 2, 14 cwt.; and the adit, 15 cwt.—Sun Vein: The vein in the 70, east of shaft, still looks promising; it is 2 ft. wide, and yields 11 cwt. ore per fathom.—Westgarth's Shaft, Middle Vein: The stopes in this section of the mine are worth respectively 18, 14, 13, 13, 20, 22, 23, and 21 cwt. ore per fathom; average width of vein, over 4 ft. The cross-cut at this level towards north vein has been driven from the commencement 43 fms. 3 ft. 5 in. It is re-set to the same partnership of men for another month, but at an advance of 144. per fathom in the price, the ground being much stiffer, and worse to shift. The vein in the rise in the back of the 74 is set at 2054. per fathom; the vein as far as proved is 3 ft. wide, and yields 20 cwt. ore per fathom; we shall have to rise some 10 ft. higher before touching the little limestone, in which stratum we hope to find the vein much better. The various branches are at full work.

DERBY STEE.—W. Vipond, May 22: We have about finished with cutting the water race. There are a few bones yet to make and put up to take the water over the Green Earth System. The mine is running the wheel-pit as fast as the stones can be got to the place. I expect Jon. Carr will be bringing on the wheel from Nether Heath next week. It will be better to have it on the place so that there needs be no stop in getting it put up as soon as the wheel-pit is built.

EAST CARADON.—J. Goldworthy, May 26: The sump-winze is sunk about 21 fathoms below the 120; the ground to the south of the lode is showing indications of a change for the better, and if the granite should make its appearance I think the lode would at once prove productive for copper ore. The lode is fully 2 ft. wide, of a promising description, and occasionally produces rich stones of copper ore; the appearance of the lode is gradually improving, which is accounted for by its near approach to the granite. The elvan appears to be much thicker in the present workings than to the west or east; the lode to the west, underneath the granite, is productive also to the east, and there are chances of something good being met with in this mine when the bottom of the elvan is reached. The 130 cross-cut south is still in elvan, with signs of a change; this is a point at which as soon as the granite is reached something good may be expected. The winze in the 130 is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. below the level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prill, and munda, and produces a little black oxide and yellow sulphuret of copper ore—it is a keenly lode.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—J. Browning, May 25: I am pleased to say that the work here has so far gone on successfully. The lode in the adit end is increasing in size and improving in appearance as we proceed. It will be necessary, after driving a little further, to cross-cut in this level, for I am not sure that we have all the lode in the present driving.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, May 27: The engine-shaft below the 97 is down 8 ft.; ground hard, and made up of massive beds, which we like to see. The lode in the 97 south is 3 ft. wide, spar, with stones of ore, but not to value. The 88 south is opening out a strong sparry ore lode, worth 1 ton per fathom. The winze below the 75 south is worth 2 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding ore in quantities as for some time past. We have to-day sold 25 tons of lead ore for 2407. 12s. 6d., and 20 tons of blende for 677. 10s., making together 3087. 2s. 6d.

EAST VAX.—W. H. Williams, May 26: The trial cross-cut is driven 3¼ fms. We have not yet intersected the lode, but I believe we must be near it. We are finding spots of copper in some fliers, and the end of the cross-cut is letting a little water.

EAST WHEEL CREBOR.—George Rowe, May 26: We are progressing very satisfactorily going down through the mine by putting in some necessary timber to make the shaft secure, and cutting off the flowing streams of water to make it sufficiently dry, which is so far complete to the 30 pit, with main roads, stays, &c., attached. We are now preparing the necessary appliances to send away the second drawing-lift to fork the mine to the 60, which we hope to accomplish in a short time, provided there is no obstruction in the way to prevent the pump-work going down through the water. Our new Robey engine, drawing machinery, and capstan are doing their work exceedingly well.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrell, May 28: Sevorgan shaft is set to sink below the 13 by 12 men at 164. per fm. From the long continuance of dry weather the water at the wheel has decreased and we have been unable to sink for the last few days, but we hope to resume sinking again very shortly. We are driving the 13 east of Sevorgan shaft, six men at 107. per fm. The lode is just the same as for some time past.—Tregonis: The water is in fork, and the shaftmen are clearing the 22 west as fast as possible. We have set two tribute pitches at the 22 and one at the 12 at an average tribute of 10s. in 17.

GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, George Rowe, jun., May 22: The lode in the 117 east has a very kindly appearance, yielding 6 tons of arsenical munda per fathom, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 105 east is worth 4 tons of arsenical munda and ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 105 is worth for arsenical munda and ore 124. per fathom. No. 2 stopes, in the bottom of the same level, is worth 144. per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of cross-cut, is yielding 7 tons of arsenical munda per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 95 is improving, and worth 154. per fathom. All other points are without change.

GLENROY.—R. Rowe, May 26: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 108 is about the same as last reported. In the 108 north we have a very promising lode in the end, with more lode standing on the hanging side; this we have partly proved in the last few days, and find it to contain some lead and copper. I propose to prove the same side further back before next report. The 180 south is letting out an increased quantity of water, and the end is proceeding in the middle of a large lode, composed of rock and soft quartz, in which we have occasionally a little blende. The end has to go further to reach the blende ground, and we are pushing it ahead for this object, and will cross-cut the lode after.

GLASGOW CARADON.—William Taylor, W. J. Taylor, May 24: The sinking of the new engine-shaft below the 102 is being pushed on as fast as possible. After sinking 4 or 5 ft. more we shall cut bearer-holes, put in bearers and cistern, and fix standing lift in the same. This will enable us to make greater progress. In the 102 east on the south lode the ground is more favourable, and the south part of the lode looking more promising; worth 54. per fathom. The 90 west on north lode is worth 64. per fathom, and likely to improve. The 80 west on north lode has a kindly lode, producing some good ore, but not much to value yet. A rise in the back of this level on the south lode is worth 104. to 124. per fathom. In the 90 cross-cut south the ground is harder, but we hope this change is only temporary. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are turning out about the usual quantities of ore, varying in value from 104. per fathom.

GORSIEDD AND MERLLYN.—W. Edwards, May 27: I am glad to say that the 70 level adit is improving very much; the lode is over half a yard wide, with very nice rib of ore in the roof gradually dipping, and I expect as we go down the lode will follow us. There is a strong feeder of water from the foreward near the roof. The lode is worth 25 cwt. to the fathom, but in the roof a great deal more. The men have driven 2 yards 2 ft. since last report. In the rise in the 70 west the ground looks very promising, with nice lumps of lead, and I have put the men to drive east to meet the 50 level west. Five yards have been driven since last report. At the 50 west there is a good deal of shale in the lode, but I expect we shall soon be through into the rise. Six yards driven since last report. Tribute Pitches: Four men in roof of 70 east; lode not looking quite so well—1 ton of lead to the fathom. Two men in roof 70 west; about the same as last reported. Four men in the western end on north and south veins, lode better this morning; worth 1 ton to the fathom. We sold 12 tons 17 cwt. of lead to-day, realising 1287. 10s.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, May 27: Roskell's Shaft: We are now busy removing timber, &c., and making way for the pitwork belonging to the new 21 inch plunger, which is promised for delivery this week. No time will be lost in placing in position, and I hope in my next to report everything in working order. Men are employed cutting the bottom of the cross-cut at the 80 yards level, to allow the water to flow to the eastern portion of the mine. Level Engine-shaft: The lode in the back of the 80 yards level is worth 2 tons of blende and 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; a strong and promising lode, from which large and continuous returns may be calculated upon for some time to come.—Garden Shaft: The winze sinking below the 45 yards level is yielding 1½ ton of blende and 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and very promising. We have wound off a very rich pile of ore, lead and blende, during the week from this point. The stopes in the bottom of this level is worth about 104. per fathom for lead and blende. No change in any other part of the mine.

GREAT LAXBY.—W. H. Kewley, May 25: The W. J. level, driving north from the bottom of the Welsh shaft, as yet shows only specks of ore (though composed of strong, promising spar, and letting out a good stream of water). The footwall is not yet proved, owing to the gradual angle on which the driving is being directed across the lode. The lode in the winze in the 247 north is rather poor at present, and in the end we need hardly look for much improvement till holed to and clear of the winze from the 235, now only a short distance off. The 235 north is worth 104. per fathom. A stopes in the roof has improved, now worth 354. per fathom. The lode in the 220 end continues to be worth 204. per fathom. A stopes in the level of this stopes is worth 154. per fathom. No. 1, in the roof, at present is worth 224. per fathom; No. 2, 274. and No. 3, 334. per fathom. There is very little change to notice in the various other stopes throughout the deep mine south ground since last report.—Dumbell's: It is satisfactory that the cross-cutting at the bottom of this shaft is now going on uninterruptedly and we trust the lode will be found productive when cut through. The winze in the 215 south continues to be worth 154. per fathom, and the stopes in the roof north 304. per fathom. A stopes in the sole of the 200 south is worth 154. and in the roof 244. per fathom. I am glad to be able to report the hoiling of the 200 end and the 155 winze, which are of great importance, and value the section of ore ground. The new sinking and stopes in the sole of the 155 still worth 204. per fathom, and the stopes in the roof is also of the same value as last reported—404. per fathom. The winze in the 170 north is worth 254. per fathom. A stopes in the sole of the 155 north is worth 104. per fathom, and two in the roof are respectively worth 204. and 234. per fathom. The winze in the 125 north is worth 204. per fathom, and the stopes in the roof of the 110 fm. level 304. per fathom. The winze in the 85 north continues in rich ore, worth fully 1004. per fathom. The stopes in the 50 north has fallen off in value; the other south is worth 204. per fathom. The stopes in the roof of the adit level is yielding rich lumps and patches of ore occasionally, but very irregular and uncertain, from being in the shallower and less part of the lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, May 22: I have to-day set the whim-shaft to sink below the 57, by six men, at 64. per fathom, the month. The lode is poor to start with, but I am hoping it will soon improve. It is at present principally quartz, in which we find occasionally good patches of copper ore and munda. The stopes above the 53, to six men, at 34. for the month. The lode continues to yield good ore for blende, and worth fully 3 tons per fathom.

GREAT STAELE.—L. Kewley, May 25: The lode in the 180 is much improved since last reported. I find to-day a great change in the 180, and by the hanging-wall there is a very nice branch of spar about 1 ft. wide, mixed with some very good blowers of lead, blende, and copper. I have put the men to drive more on the west side of the lode, and leave the ore bearing part standing, which we will take down on Friday next, and save it for the dressing floors.

GREEN HURTH.—William Vipond, May 21: The Swan shaft is now down 19 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. I think the men have touched the vein this morning. It appears to be coming in from the east side of the shaft in the same way as the vein came into the first sump. There has been rich samples of lead ore come from the shaft this morning. The stopes over the 30 south is poor yet, but apparently it will come into more ore next week. It is now yielding about 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. Stopes No. 2, north of Vipond's sump, has improved very much since yesterday morning. It is now worth about 6 tons of ore per fathom, and splendid ore setting up in the roof. The new stopes, No. 3, north of Vipond's sump, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The mine has a better appearance to be coming in from the east side of the shaft in the same way as the vein came into the first sump. There has been rich samples of lead ore come from the shaft this morning. 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This level east the lode is worth 77 per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 84 per fathom. The lode in the 188 east is worth 94 per fathom, and the lode large and looking very promising. In the 178 east the lode is also very good. We are making fair progress with driving the 183 cross-cut south, in which we have not intersected any lode since last report. In driving east through the cross-course in order to intersect the counterpart of the lode or branch reported on, we have cut a large stream of water strongly mineralised, thereby convincing us the lode is close at hand. There is nothing new in driving west on the lode since last report. The stipes and pitches are producing about their usual quantities of copper ore.

GWER-Y-MYNYDD.—A. Francis, May 27: Fawog: We have just entered a portion of the main ore-run in the bottom flat by the driving south-east from Brammoek sump, but it will take yet a few days to cut through the same, secure the ground, and prove the value. We are much encouraged by the very flattering appearances of the flat, which so far as seen has all the accompaniments of a large ore deposit, including beautiful stones of ore from 10 to 15 lbs. weight, and presents that fine open character, which in itself warrants the highest expectations when the same be fairly opened. I expect in my next week's report I shall have another drift from the eastern sump into the flat, and judging by what we now see, I have not the slightest misgiving as to the result being a success. I can report progress, but no change of import at all the other points of this mine. **Western Shaft.**—We are busy with the necessary arrangements for clearing the most western shaft and well securing the drift in the same, preparatory to making trials of the upper flat in this mine, where we have very flattering appearances. **Deborah.**—We are now down 60 yards, the progress is very satisfactory, and we expect to meet with the upper flat by a further sink of about 5 yards. The ground here is splendid judging by which, and the fact of a main lode being in close proximity to the works, I believe we shall have a grand mine, whole and untouched from end to end, when we are fairly into the bottom flat, which I estimate will be about 15 yards below the upper one. We shall of course make trials in the upper one, for it is just as likely to be rich as the lower one is in this locality. I may here mention that of the parallel flats on the south. The upper one was the richest, which is the Gwer-y-mynydd, and of those on the north the lower one was the richest, which is the Fawog, so that we are between two of the flat mines in the Flintshire and Denbighshire mining district, with every leading feature that points to success. **Gwer-y-mynydd.**—We have nearly the whole of the pumping-engine delivered, together with two boilers, which we find in excellent condition, and the ground is being cleared for the building of foundations and engine-house. No time shall be lost in this important work. The adds are progressing with fair speed.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trelease, May 27: We have completed securing the bottom flat in 50, and connected the bob to the main rods again on Saturday last. The water is in fork in the 215, and the men are returned to their places to-day. The 205 north is just the same as last reported. More lode will be taken down in this end to-night. In the 190 north we are not yet free of the large flooken course which crossed the end last week, which disordered the lode. In the 160 we have still a splendid lode of ore, and I have no hesitation in saying it is to-day worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and a finer looking lode has not been seen in the mine for years past. To-morrow being the end of the month, and on a busy day, a full report and valuation will be sent. The dry weather still continues, and our surface water has very much fallen off. We shall sample on Wednesday next 45 tons of No. 1 parcel and 50 tons of No. 2 parcel, making 150 tons for the month. **P.S.** Since writing the above the lode has been taken down north of the flooken, in the 190, and is producing very fine stones of ore.

LADY ASHBURTON.—W. H. Hosking, May 26: It affords me much satisfaction to be able to report to you that we are making good progress with our work at this mine both at the surface and underground. At the surface the masons have already built the whole of the loading of the engine, and are now rapidly raising up the sides and walls of the parallel shaft, and continuing at this rate by the end of next week the building will be ready for the engineers to commence to erect the engine, which together with the steam-boiler is now delivered on the mine, and in convenient proximity to the buildings. While this is being done we are excavating a reservoir for storing and purifying our feed and condensing water, the principal part of which we shall have to lift from underground, and cutting channels for the conveyance of the same. Our underground work, which is, of course, the vital part of our operations, is progressing much faster than we could reasonably expect, and we have already attained a greater depth than has been reached in any other mine of the same size, and our object, as you would understand, is to reach a reasonable depth as early as possible, and then to drive out westward underneath the productive ground proved to have gone down in that direction contiguous to the cross-course, and if we can continue to prosecute this work while the machinery is being erected it will greatly facilitate our reaching this object. I am pleased to tell you that the shaft is now sunk 9 fms. from surface, and in order to secure uninterrupted progress I have increased our force therein to six miners and three labourers, to whom I have re-set the sinking at 12 ft. per fathom for the month next ensuing; the lode still remains to be seen, and continues to produce rich stones of yellow copper ore, which with its other favourable constituents renders us sanguine of finding much more ground below, and towards which we are eagerly pushing. I enclose you herewith our cost-sheet for the month ended on the 22nd inst., and in it is charged every account of labourer and merchant up to that date, for I am impressed that our cycle of economy will not be complete unless we avail ourselves of the advantages which are commanded by prompt payment.

LADY BERTHA UNITED.—Thomas Neill, May 26: From the appearance of the ground in the adit we are evidently near the lode, the ground being composed of mud and spots of copper ore. We have the two tables down and fixed to carry the bridge across the river, and we are now preparing to get the timber on.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, May 27: There is a wide, soft lode in the adit end, going south of new shaft, and solid lumps of lead ore to be seen throughout the gossan, but I cannot set much value on the yield at present; from the rusty colour of the country rock and of the lode I expect something good shortly—the men will have driven about 13 fms. for the month ending to-morrow. **L.F. DEGLA.**—H. Hosking, May 25: Middle Lode, White Shaft: The rise in the back of the 35 yard level is a very promising-looking lode of 2 ft. wide; in the middle of the lode there is dark sticking about 4 in. wide, while on either side is a white limestone and beautiful carbonate of lime, but as yet no ore is to be seen; but knowing there are the same measures as the ore was found in in the level above, and seeing such a promising lode here, leads me fully to expect a valuable discovery at this level very shortly. **New Shaft:** The ground in the bottom of this is becoming stronger than it was last week, but is still of a dark colour, and is very much of the nature I expected to find it. Under this ground I expect to find a bold and productive lode.

MEANXAN.—John Gilbert, May 25: Gundry's Shaft: The lode in the 40, driving east on the south-east part of the lode, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 50, driving east on the south-east part of the lode, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of the shaft, driving east on the south-east part of the lode, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The bearing of this part of the lode is now due east. The lode in the 60, west of shaft, on the main lode, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and blende. The lode in the 70, west of shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The ground is easier for driving, and looking kindly for an improvement. The lode in the 110, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom; and we are glad to find the end is getting a good deal better. The ground in the 70 cross-cut, south of the skip shaft, is easy for driving, and very congenial for copper ore. We expect to intersect the lode in the 60 cross-cut south, which is to cut the south-east part of the lode, by driving about 2 fms. further.

MINERAL COURT (Tin).—Thos. Parkyn, May 27: I have six men sinking shaft, which will be 11 fms. below the surface when it reaches the bottom adit. This shaft will ventilate the adit, which will be continued east on the lode, or I should say by the side of the lode, which is 7 ft. wide, and although 11 fms. below surface, is a good paying lode, and as soon as the shaft is down to the adit, the men will drive east at once on the lode, and others will be employed in opening stipes on the lode, &c. I expect the shaft will be holed to the adit by this day week. From this shaft, going east on the lode, we have driven fast, and about 50 fms. of the shaft a shallow adit was taken up and driven east on the lode, and large quantities of tin was raised by means of this adit, and then this deep adit was commenced, which was taken up at the foot of the hill. The bottom adit will come in 20 fms. under or below the shallow adit. And as there is now in the end a good lode for tin that will pay well, and the known rich lode a few fathoms ahead that this deep adit will lay open 20 fms. below the shallow adit, you will see will lay open a mine in itself, as the lode is gone down rich below the shallow adit for 200 fms. in length.

MONA.—Wm. Hughes, May 27: Underneath: All points of importance maintain the satisfactory appearance previously reported. The 55 going east continues in ore ground. It is intended to set a tribute pitch here next month. The 70 is entering into ground of the same nature as that in which we are raising our principal returns at the 55, and has become slightly wet—a sign which we interpret as favourable. The end going west at the 60 (Charlotte's shaft) presents no change. The tribute pitches look well. On the surface operations are carried on in the usual course. We are drying ochre and oxides for purifying gas, and are now letting off the water from one of the large oxide pits in order to be prepared for the smelting of the ore. The smelting goes on regularly.

MONYDD GORDDU.—J. G. Green, May 25: There is no change in any of the bargains for the week excepting the 12 west, which has become very hard and tight for exploring, and carrying a little more lead. We have had a few showers of rain, but insufficient as yet for pumping. The water is within 2½ fms. of the 24. We are proceeding with the same work indicated in last week's report, and have in addition commenced with the work at the Craig-y-Platt Reservoir.

—May 26: Telegram: We have plenty of water for crushing and drawing, and commence this afternoon. Heavy rain the last 16 hours.

MORPA DU.—T. Mitchell, May 27: We have no change of any importance to report this week. The lode in the bottom level continues to yield good blende stone. The driving by the White Rock shaft is showing more quartz this last day or so, and strongly spotted with yellow copper ore.

NANT RHYS.—Wm. Mitchell, May 21: I beg to inform you that the ground in the level on the south lode is still stiff for driving; however, we are pressing on our utmost, and hope by the end of next month to be a sufficient distance from the brook to strike the lode. **Copper Lode:** We are now engaged in opening eastward from our former workings; the lode at this point shows a nice gossan, and appears more settled and improving towards the high ground. By following the lode in this way we have a fair chance of a surface bunch of ore at any time; in fact, we can reasonably expect it.

NEW KITTY.—Wm. Vivian, May 26: The work here has gone so far well, and I am pleased to say that we are now about to remove the excellent engine and pitwork from New Charlotte, which has been bought and paid for by New Kitty. The prospects of this mine are very good.

NORTH DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—E. H. Vivian, May 27: No. 1 Adit: We have cut through the lode where we have been cross-cutting; we find the lode to be full 12 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which shows a very promising and strong vein containing a good mixture of lead and blende. I shall now turn the men and drive on the course of the lode. The rise above this level continues the same as mentioned in my last report. The No. 2 adit end looks much more promising, more feeders of nice spar coming into the lode; I believe in a day or two we shall cut on here again. The new vein sinking under this level is quite as good as when we began to sink. The samples I am sending to London will show for themselves.

NORTH HERODSFOOT.—T. Trelease, May 27: We find the timber in the back

of the 24 has given way and choked the level; the men are now engaged in clearing it to reach the footway to the 14, which will give us a better ventilation.

OKEL TOR.—H. Bulford, John Rodda, May 25: The 20 east, in the back of the 80 east are turning out an average of 25 tons of arsenical ore per fathom, and some good work for tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 continues to look well, and will yield about 30 tons of arsenical ore per fathom, and good stones of copper. The stipes in the back of the 65 east is turning out 35 tons of arsenical ore per fathom, and good rocks of copper ore. The stipes in the bottom of the 50, east of Cook's winze, will yield 28 tons of arsenical ore per fathom; and the stipes west of same winze is producing 40 tons of arsenical ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of Medlin's winze, is producing 28 tons of arsenical ore per fathom; and the stipes in the back of this level is producing 30 tons of arsenical ore per fathom. The lode in the stipes in the bottom of the 50, east of Ennor's winze, is very large; the south part is producing 20 tons of arsenical ore per fathom, and the north part is a mixture of spar, mundle, and copper ore, worth 4 tons of the latter per fathom.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, May 27: Engine Shaft: The lode in the bottom of shaft, sinking under the 33, has further improved; we have it productive now the length of the shaft, containing fine stones of lead, and mixed throughout with blende and carbonate of lime. There is no change this week in either of the levels driving at the 33. No. 1 stope, on new lode, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom; and the stipes in the back of this level is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom; and the stipes in the back of this level is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The water having disappeared in No. 2 winze, south, new lode, we are now about to resume the working of it in No. 2 run of ore, to meet the bottom level. We have sampled 24 tons of lead and 20 tons of blende for the month's dressing. The water being low in the reservoirs, we cannot push on the dressing so fast as when we have an abundant supply. The work of making new reservoir, silem-pits, &c., is progressing satisfactorily.

PANT-Y-MWYN.—Enoch Parry, May 27: Modlyn shaft is down 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 15; the lode is 6 ft. wide, in which good stones of solid lead ore are found; set on Saturday last (our setting day), to 16 men, at 12 ft. per fathom—should the first run of ore coming towards this shaft from the west continue regular in its dip we shall reach it in about 3 fms. more sinking. We have commenced a cross-cut close to the end of the 15 east to be driven south to prove the lode, at 4 ft. 10 in. per fathom; this cross-cut is started on what appears to be a strong cross-course; we shall see more of it in a week or so, and as there are two side lodes before this cross-cut, and within 10 fms. or so of the main lode, it will be necessary to put a cross-cut out to prove them here or at the adit level—the latter may be the best, as we should then convey any extra water that may be met with to the level. The lode in the west end of the shaft, 4 fms. above the 15, where we are sinking, is worth 1 ton per fathom. We have seventeen men raising lead ore east of Griffiths's shaft at 4 ft. per ton, and eight men at 3 ft. The deep adit level at the point we are now clearing and timbering is very difficult to get through; we are expecting to reach Reed's shaft very shortly, and when that is passed we shall make better speed.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell, May 27: The 90 cross-cut stipes is going forward into kindly ground, and we think we are not far from another lode. In the 90, east of cross-cut, towards Colonel's shaft, we have a flooken joint, in which we find lumps of sulphur and a little black copper. The men are getting on very well with the stipes at Colonel's shaft. No change in the tribute pitches. Saturday next will be setting day.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—A. Williams, May 27: In the east cross-cut from the 30 west of shaft to intersect the main part of Fielding's vein, we have passed through a very promising branch of spar, carrying a good mixture of lead ore. In the cross-cut from the 20, west of shaft, to intersect Lord Howe and Cleaver vein, excellent progress continues to be made in a congenial stratum, highly mineralised. In the end we have a small branch of lead ore as passed through a flooken joint, in which we find lumps of sulphur and a little black copper. All the tribute pitches are good. The third cross-cut at the 20 is in from the No. 2 branch 9 ft.

PENNANT.—May 27: All our stipes are looking well, and in the 80 the lode is opening up most satisfactorily, and will, I believe, soon be into a fine course of lead. The stuff at present raised from it looks very well. I am glad to say we are very busy on the dressing floors.

PEN-Y-ORSEDD.—R. Prince, May 27: The winding-engine is now at work, and pit-head frame fixed, so that we are in full swing. My next report will, I think, prove very gratifying, both as regards the shaft-sinking and the cross-cut. We have got through a great deal of work in a very short space of time.

PHENIX.—J. Trelease, Henry Harvey, Joseph Hosking, May 27: Monthly Setting Report: To strip out lode in the 140, west of old sump-shaft, by two men, at 68. per ton; the lode is worth per cubic fathom 6 ft. To stop out lode in the 130, west of old sump-shaft, by four men, at 58. 6 ft. per ton; worth 6 ft. per cubic fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, west of ditto, by six men; the lode is worth 8 ft. per cubic fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, by six men, at 2 ft. 15 in. per fathom; the lode is 18 ft. wide, worth 40 ft. per fathom. No. 3 stope, in back of this level, by six men, at 3 ft. 6 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 12 ft. per cubic fathom. To cut out lode in the 120, west of old sump-shaft, by four men, at 58. 6 ft. per ton; the lode is worth 25 ft. per cubic fathom. To stop the back of this level by six men, at 48. 6 ft. per ton; the part of the lode carried is 10 ft. wide, worth 15 ft. per fathom. To stop the bottom of the 110 by six men, at 48. per ton; the part of the lode carried is 12 ft. wide, worth 25 ft. per fathom. To strip out lode in side of this level, west of old sump-shaft, by six men, at 48. per ton; worth 8 ft. per cubic fathom. To cross-cut the lode in the 100, west of old sump-shaft, by two men, at 16 ft. per fathom; the lode is 30 ft. as far out into, is worth 3 ft. per cubic fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, by six men, at 18. 6 ft. per ton; the lode is worth 10 ft. per cubic fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of this level, by six men, at 18. 6 ft. per ton; the lode is worth 8 ft. per cubic fathom. The 60, west of cross-course, west of West's shaft, to drive south to intersect the lode, by two men, at 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom. The 50 to drive west of West's shaft, by two men, at 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom, driving by the side of the lode. To stop the back of this level by four men, at 48. 9 ft. per ton; the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 13 ft. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 40, by four men, at 57. 5 ft. per fathom; the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, by four men, at 4 ft. per fathom; the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 30 ft. per fathom. No. 3 stope, in back of the same level, by four men, at 4 ft. 15 in. per fathom; the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 20 ft. per fathom. The 30 to drive west of old sump-shaft, by four men, at 16 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 5 ft. per cubic fathom. To stop the adit level west of West's shaft, by two men, at 38. per ton; worth 6 ft. per fathom. **Western Part:** To drive the 112 west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 11 ft. per fathom—lode unproductive. To stop the back of the 100, east of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 58. per ton; the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 15 ft. per fathom. To drive a cross-cut south, in the 80, east of new engine-shaft, by six men, at 15 ft. per fathom. To stop the back of this level, west of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 68. per ton; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8 ft. per fathom. To drive west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom; the lode is unproductive. The 60 to drive west of new engine-shaft, by two men, at 10 ft. per fathom; the lode contains tin, but not sufficient to value. The 50 to drive west of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 7 ft. 10 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 5 ft. per cubic fathom. To stop the back of this level by four men, at 3 ft. per fathom; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 12 ft. per fathom. The 40 to drive west of new engine-shaft, by four men, at 13 ft. 10 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 5 ft. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, by four men, at 48. 6 ft. per ton; the lode is 15 ft. wide, worth 30 ft. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the level, by four men, at 48. 9 ft. per ton; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 10 ft. per fathom. To drive the 60 to drive east of Stow's shaft, by two men, at 4 ft. per fathom; the lode containing tin, but not sufficient to value. The 50 to drive east of Stow's shaft, by two men, at 8 ft. per fathom; the lode is worth 5 ft. per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of this level, by two men, at 3 ft. 10 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 8 ft. per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of this level, by four men, at 3 ft. 5 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 10 ft. per fathom. To stop the back of the 40, east of Stow's shaft, by four men, at 3 ft. 5 in. per fathom; the lode is worth 8 ft. per fathom. We have also set six pitches in the eastern part of the mine, at 48. 9 ft. per ton; the lode is 11 ft. 10 in. for tin and copper.

POLKES.—W. Bennett, R. Rowe, May 26: The cross-cut getting on well with their bargain, which we expect will be finished by the time mentioned in our previous report. The ground continues of the same nature; the branch has gone off in a more southerly direction. On reaching the 90 no time will be lost in driving towards the lode.

PORT NIGEL.—J. Manley, May 26: Nothing has been done in the 68 since my last report, consequently there is no change; the men from this point have been engaged in sinking the engine-shaft 6 ft. and in cutting tip-lodge. This cross-cut, a tramway, and a new engine-shaft, in the 68 east, after which the end will be again pushed on with all dispatch. The rise over the back of the 68 east, to four men, at 47. 15 in. per fathom; the lode is producing a little lead, and an early improvement is expected. A new rise over the back of the 68 west, by four men, at 57. 5 ft. per fathom; we anticipate making a discovery here, there being a good lode standing in the bottom of level above. The 56 east has been suspended for the present; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, but poor. There are three stipes working in the back of this level, by 11 men: one stope at 45 in., and the other two at 35 in. per fathom each; lode yielding on the average 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. A cross-cut driving north, by four men, at 17 ft. per fathom; the ground here is harder and tighter than usual. Sampled 40 tons of the ground, which will be sent out on Friday next, for sale on Tuesday, June 8. All machinery working well.

PRINCE OF WALES.—John Andrews, May 26: There is no change in the deep adit cross-cut north. If things go well we hope to get the engine to work in about a fortnight from this time.

RED ROCK.—J. Kitto and Son: The 10 driving east on the south lode continued productive for both lead and blende up to a few days ago, when it suddenly became poor, but we believe the falling off to be only temporary, particularly as it has already begun to show signs of improvement. The 10, driven in the last 8 fms. driven will yield on an average about 10 cwt. of lead and 15 cwt. of blende to the fathom. We have cross-cut through the same (south) lode in the 23 since the date of our last monthly report, and find it stronger than in the level above, and well mixed with blende of good quality. We have commenced to drive east on its course, and have about 12 ft. further to extend the drive in order to reach the perpendicular of the lead ground passed through in the 10 referred to above, and this we hope to accomplish in a fortnight from this date. The stipes on the lode are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some months past, but we have not yet commenced stopping on the south lode. We fully expected to have sampled another parcel of ore before now, and have ample stuff already broken; but the weather has been so unusually dry, and surface water so scarce, that all our dressing operations have been suspended for some time past, and must continue so until we have some rain, as we have at present only just sufficient to enable us to continue the pumping at the eastern shaft, but we hope to have a change shortly, and a sale of ore will immediately follow.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, May 27: If I were to write a long report I should not be able to give you anything new since my last account of the various points under operation in the mine. The different ends and stipes are looking quite as well as they did on the day of the general meeting. The shaftmen are making good progress fixing the guide-roads in new engine-shaft, and I calculate to have the whole completed to surface by Saturday next. We shall next week go about the alteration of gauge, roadways into the shaft at the various levels, and so forth.

SOUTH CONDOBROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, H. Abraham, May 26: We have opened on the back of the Wheal Granville lode in the new ground west, and have broken capital stones of tin from it in a trial shaft some 3 fms. deep; we intend to sink on its course to prove its underlie. We have cleared three adit shafts down on the adit leading to Polgine engine-shaft. The 32 east, east of King's, is worth 9 ft. per fathom. The 80 east is worth 12 ft. per fathom. The 60, west of Plantation shaft, is worth 7 ft. per fathom. The 30, east of this shaft, is worth 8 ft. per fathom. The 70 west, is suspended for the time, and the men put to rise in the back to prove a lode dipping north which has crossed the

tin lode and disordered it. The ground is rather stiffer in the 70 cross-cut south. The winze in the bottom of the 70 west is worth 7 ft. per fathom. The copper lode in the back of the 70 west is worth 12 ft. per fathom. The 70 end, east of King's, is worth 8 ft. per fathom. A rise in the back of this level is worth 8 ft. per fathom. The 60 is with a little alteration to notice; lode poor. The 50 east is worth 10 ft. per fathom. The lode in the back of this level is worth 12 ft. per fathom. The 40 end east is worth 8 ft. per fathom.

SOUTH DAKEN.—Henry James, May 27: There is nothing new in any of the underground bargains since my last setting report. The sinking of shaft is going on satisfactorily. For some weeks the drawing and dressing have been very much retarded, owing to a scarcity of water. We have now rain, and a better supply. All the machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR.—John Goldsworthy, May 27: There is no marked change either in sinking the engine-shaft below the 16 or in driving north-east on the cauter lode towards the east and west lode in the 16 since last reported. The machinery is in good order, and working well.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, May 27: In the 220, west of Watson's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of nice looking carbonate of lime, with a leader of ore-stuff worth 3½ to 1 ton per fathom. The end is very wet, and we are hoping for an improvement in the foregoing advances. The 220, east of shaft, shows a strong, good looking lode, worth 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The stipes in back of this level are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. The winze below the 220 west is worth 3½ ton per fathom. The 206 west shows a strong sparry lode, with a mixture of blende, but not to value. The cross-cut north in this level, towards No. 2 side lode, makes fair progress. The cross-cut north, 65 east, in front of the 220 end, is going down in a wide, ore lode. The 132 cross-cut south looks like being near the south lode. The tribute department is without change to notice for the last week or two. **Pump Sump Mine:** The new shaft is going down in a good section of country, and we are constantly meeting with strings of lead ore. No doubt some of the lodes south of main lode will be found productive. We are short of water for dressing purposes. Samples of 70 tons No. 1 quality, and 10 tons No. 2 quality have been taken to day.

TRESDALE.—John Slack, May 22: West End Forehead: There is pretty fair promise of lead ore setting up as far as we have yet gone, but there is so little done between one week and another that there is scarcely any room for alteration. There is little improvement in the No. 2 working; more lead ore, though it is very hard and slow to get away with. I scarcely think the No. 3 working looks quite as promising as when last reported, and the lead ore that was setting into the side does not seem to continue upward. Dressings are getting away pretty well; 2 tons of dressed ore has been sent away this week as due, and the carts will commence to load the 3 tons to Middleton this morning.

Y. CONSOLS AND GLYN.—May 13: The 40, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 30, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 20, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 10, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 0, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 10, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 20, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 30, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 40, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 50, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 60, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 70, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 80, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 90, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 100, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 110, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 120, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 130, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 140, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 150, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 160, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 170, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 180, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 190, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 200, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 210, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 220, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 230, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 240, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 250, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 260, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 270, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 280, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 290, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 300, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 310, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 320, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 330, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 340, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 350, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 360, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 370, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 380, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 390, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 400, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 410, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 420, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 430, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 440, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 450, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 460, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 470, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 480, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 490, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 500, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 510, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 520, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 530, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 540, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 550, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 560, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 570, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 580, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 590, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 600, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 610, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 620, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 630, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 640, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 650, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 660, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 670, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 680, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 690, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 700, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 710, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 720, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 730, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 740, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 750, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 760, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 770, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 780, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 790, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 800, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 810, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 820, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 830, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 840, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 850, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 860, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 870, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 880, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 890, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 900, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 910, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 920, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 930, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 940, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 950, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 960, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 970, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 980, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 990, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 1000, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 1010, driving east of the lode, is worth 3 ft. per fathom. The 1020, driving east of the lode, is worth

COPPER still remains low; but, on the whole, more business has been done in shares, though for the most part prices are nominal.

Devon Great Consols, 12½ to 13½, ex div; at the meeting (particulars of which will be found in another column) a dividend of 8s. per share and a bonus of 2s., together 10s. per share, was declared, payable on June 7. Wheel Crebors have been in good demand, and largely dealt in, leaving off 4½ to 5. The points in operation in the mine are valued in the aggregate at 255½ per fathom. The 120 east is worth 45½ per fathom, and the 48 east looks like coming into ore, which is important. Parys Corporation, 24s. to 26s.; the agent thinks he is not far from another lode in the 90 cross-cut. Morfa-du, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Mona, 13 to 15; Bedford United, ½ to ¾; Devon Great United, 10s. to 12s. 6d. prem.; East Caradon, 1½ to 2½; East Crebor, 15s. to 20s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 4; Hingston Down, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 6½ to 7½; Prince of Wales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; South Caradon, 110 to 120; West Caradon, 3 to 3½; West Devon, 3 to 3½; West Seton, 20 to 22½; West Tolgus, 55 to 60.

LEAD MINES continue flat, with scarcely any business doing. Van, 17½ to 18½; the western ends, at the bottom level, are improving, and opening out into good ore-ground. The cross-cut towards the north lode is making satisfactory progress. The sale of 200 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende realised 2653½ 15s. Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Roman Gravel, 10 to 10½; Tankerville, 4 to 4½. East Van, 2½ to 3½; the trial cross-cut has not yet intersected the lode, but is supposed to be near it. Herodsfoot, 3½ to 4½; the lode in the 160 has improved; the agent reports it worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The sampling next week will be 45 tons of No. 1 and 60 tons No. 2 ore, making 150 tons for the four months. Derwent, 2 to 2½; East Ryman Gravel, ½ to ¾; Leadhills, 2½ to 2¾; Minera, 11 to 12; North D'Eresby, ½ to 1½. Glenroy, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; the lode in the 108 north is very promising, containing some lead and copper. South Darren, 3½ to 3¾; the 55 tons of silver-lead ore realised 14½ 18s. 6d. per ton.

Aberllyn, 1 to 1½. At Pateley Bridge the various ends are looking better, and very encouraging. Gwyn-y-Mynydd, 5 to 5½; the reports here are very favourable. Caron, 1½ to 2; Crosswood, 1 to 1½; Grogwinion, 2 to 3. Frongoch, 4 to 5; this mine sold on Monday 100 tons of blende, at 3½ 10s. 9d. per ton. Hartington, 1 to 1½; Mawston, 1 to 1½; Red Rock, 1½ to 2; West Wye Valley, 1 to 2; New Wye Valley, 1½ to 2; Ystwith, 1½ to 1¾. West Holway, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; the 80 east is reported worth 3 tons lead per fathom. Pen-y-Osred, 1 to 1½. Pandora, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft, sinking below the 33, has further improved, being productive the length of the shaft, with fine stones of lead, mixed with blende. The stope on the new lode is worth 2 tons of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. They have sampled 24 tons of lead ore and 20 tons of blende for the month.

FOREIGN MINES.—Almaden and Tiritio, ½ to ¾; Blue Tent, 2 to 2½; Birdseye Creek, ½ to 1; Canadian Copper, 1½ to 1¾; Hultafall, 2 to 2½; Placerville, 2½ to 3½; Cape Copper, 36 to 38; Colorado, 2 to 2½; Consolidated, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Copiapo, 8½ to 9½. Panulicillo, 3½ to 4½; the profit here is 14,000l. in four months' working, which restores the capital of the company, and leaves 5000l. to the credit of profit and loss. Don Pedro, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; South-East Wynad, 1½ to 1¾; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3 to 3½; Flagstaff, 15s. to 20s.; Frontino and Bolivia, 3½ to 4; Glenrock, 1½ to 1¾; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4½; Nouveau Monde, 1½ to 1¾; Port Phillip, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Richmond, 15½ to 16½ ex div.; St. John del Rey, 210 to 220; South Indian Gold, 1½ to 1¾.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has shown a decided improvement, which is the more gratifying considering that it is the Derby week, in which there is frequently an almost total absence of business, and that most deniers have been much engaged with the settlement. The prices of ores do not look much more encouraging, but the dividends (10s. in Devon Great Consols, 8s. in Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), as well as 10s. in Richmond and 7s. 6d. in Berlanga) declared are certainly not likely to cause any depression of feeling, so that, on the whole, prices are fairly maintained, and capitalists are reported to have shown their confidence in the future by freely subscribing for the shares in the new enterprises now being offered.

Devon Great United Mines are said to have been favourably received by the public, 11,000 of the shares out of the 12,000 to be placed having been applied for. Notice is given that the subscription list will close on June 1, and it is confidently believed that by that time the applications will be in excess of the number to be allotted. The shares are quoted ½ to ¾ premium. The prospectus and some further reference to the undertaking will be found in other columns and the report of the meeting of shareholders in the adjoining mine—Devon Great Consols—will be found in the Supplement.

In the Mining Journal of March 20 it was announced that in connection with the development of gold mining in French Guiana, an English company has secured the mining rights over the placer Pas Trop Tot, situated between the Rivers Mana and Maroni, and that Mr. Oliver Pegler had reported strongly in favour of the mine. The prospectus of the company—the Mana Gold Company—has now been issued with an influential direction, and with local management both in Cayenne and at the placer, which promises success—both gentlemen being accustomed to the climate, and to the laws and customs of the country. The figures in the prospectus, which will be found in another column, are really marvellous, and demonstrate that continuous working can be carried on, and that uniformly increasing profits are obtainable. In the 16 months ending the period of December, 1878, an expenditure of 287,234 fr. produced a return of 586,152 fr., and the net profit amounted to the sum of 278,918 fr. During the first two years to the end of September, 1879, the expenditure was 519,033 fr.; the returns, 1,144,496 fr.; and the profit, 625,463 fr., or in round numbers 25,000l. sterling. It is remarked that if these primitive workings show such large results, the returns when European capital, supervision, and organisation are brought to bear must be considerably larger. It is intended to at once largely increase the number of miners. With 150 miners at work the yield from the experience obtained as above may be fairly estimated at (say) 90,000l. per annum, and even deducting half the amount for working expenses there would then be left a net profit of 45,000l. per annum, equal to 22½ per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company. To quote the words of Mr. Pegler, "the property is of great value, containing a considerable amount of available gold, obtained with but very little trouble, or any considerable outlay of capital, and from the simplicity of the work and means employed by the company there may be profits of at least 100 per cent. of the outlay on the shareholders." It will be seen from Mr. Pegler's report that gold reefs have been discovered on the property, and that after the whole of the alluvial deposits have been worked these reefs are expected to yield large returns. For the purpose of working out the rich auriferous deposits existing in the creeks and ravines which intersect the property no quartz crushing machinery is necessary. The reports of the productions of gold will be made up monthly, and it is intended to pay dividends quarterly. Mr. Oliver Pegler is to be appointed consulting engineer to the company, and his personal knowledge of the property will be invaluable. It appears, and these facts are of vast importance in estimating the value of the property, that timber is plentiful, and that numerous ravines and creeks intersect the property, affording the necessary water required for washing the ore. Other valuable mining concessions are in the vicinity which, the directors are informed, have yielded large profits.

Richmond, 15½ to 16, ex div.; the meeting, which is fully reported in another column, passed off satisfactorily. A dividend of 10s. per share has been declared. Shareholders cannot be too strongly urged not to suffer themselves to be misled by the garbled statements of certain of their co-shareholders who are persistently opposing the management. It should be remembered that figures may be correctly extracted from account, and yet by disconnecting those figures from others equally important culpably false conclusions may be drawn with a view to mislead. The general body of Richmond shareholders have publicly expressed their confidence in the management, and have unquestionably good reason to be satisfied with the excellent results and handsome dividends obtained under it. The comparisons with the Eureka are entirely fallacious, because incomplete, and Richmond shareholders should not forget the remarks made at the meeting, which show that the statements intended to be damaging are only made by infinitesimally small and disappointed shareholders who have professional ends in view. The usual telegram from the mines at Eureka Nevada shows that the week's run was 875,000 from 1100 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced 600 bars to the value of 855,000. The manager (May 5) reports that the 400, north from No. 15 chamber, has been extended 15 ft. in very promising ground. The 500, north from No. 12 chamber, has been extended 15 ft. in good-looking ore ground. The 600 main west drift has been extended 24 ft. in ground more favourable for drifting. All the chambers are looking well, and turning out the usual quantity of good ore. They had a little drawback with one of the furnaces in the early part of the previous week, but all is working right again. All the machinery, both in mine and smelting works, is in good working order.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 8½ to 8¾; private information has been received that there are 2000 tons of ore at the works available for smelting. The progress noted last week continues, and is again shown in a favourable official telegram published in another column. The ore smelted during the week is telegraphed as 193 tons netting 27850 = 1570l., or rather more than 840 = 8l. per ton, as against 825 = 5l. per ton telegraphed last week. The ore extracted for the week was 131 tons. The superintendent's weekly report shows that developments are being steadily pro-

ceeded, and that a new vein of ore has been discovered, which at the time of writing had widened to 4 feet, and looked very promising. It is added that it must not be forgotten that the aim of the direction at Eureka is to steadily develop the mine.

Flagstaff are quoted ¾ to 1½, but this quotation is quite nominal. Mr. T. J. Buse disputes the accuracy of the statement that the share and debenture holders of the present company cannot be legally recognised by any new company which may be formed for working the Flagstaff Mine, and adds—"I feel it my duty to the shareholders of this company to point out that you are in error, as many new companies have been formed, and several old ones reconstructed, and the privilege which you indicate as impossible to be given to the present shareholders has been secured to shareholders in all former instances." The only necessary refutation of Mr. Buse's assertion is to re-state the unquestioned fact that the property formerly belonging to the Flagstaff Company has been irrevocably lost by decree of the United States Supreme Court; that if it were merely proposed by a new company to purchase the property from the present owners to give Flagstaff shareholders a refund of the shares, the proposed privilege would be worthless, as the promoters would be but too glad to receive subscriptions from anyone having money, in order that the capital might be raised; and that reconstitution has never yet been attempted in England nor in the United States, so far as is known, in the case of a company without property or assets.

Missouri (Lead), 10 to 11; advances received by mail this week state that the prospects in the St. Clair Mine continue to improve; the 175 feet level is yielding 2 tons per fathom; the 245 feet level, driving south, is worth between 2 and 3 tons per fathom and is growing richer; this level driving north is worth 2 tons per fathom. The force of miners will be increased as fast as the ground can be opened up. The machinery is working admirably. The work at Bald Hill will be pressed forward as fast as possible.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been comparatively little doing; but as it is generally believed that lead ore has now reached its lowest price—indeed some of the parcels recently sold have secured a slight advance—there is no disposition on the part of holders to submit to any material sacrifice.

The market for Hydraulic or Gold Washing Shares, on the Stock Exchange is unchanged. The latest advices from California announce fine mild weather, which has enabled most of mines to recommence with ample water. The outlook on the more permanent ones being extremely satisfactory.

Leadhills, 2½ to 2¾; the general meeting is to be held on Thursday. The returns from the mines have been fairly satisfactory, but the low price of lead has been much against them, while in consequence of the disorganised state of the lead market in Scotland they have accumulated considerably larger stock than they could have wished. Should the price of lead improve their stock will prove advantageous, but at present the market continues restricted. There are 23 points yielding ore in the mines amounting together to near 33 tons per fathom, and considering the comparatively soft nature of the ground—engine shaft at 12½ per fathom, ends driven at prices varying from 85s. to 140s. per fathom—this shows a fair state of things for the future. They have lead ore dressed on hand, 400 tons 13 cwt.; to dress, 94 tons 6 cwt.; slime at and about floors, 110 tons = 604 tons 19 cwt. They have pig lead in stock, 12,000 bars, say, 600 tons, 4 cwt.; in slabs, &c., at mills, 11 tons = 611 tons 4 cwt. They have up to Saturday last got out of fume from the flues for the year 84 tons 15 cwt. of pig lead.

Van, 17½ to 18½; the monthly report appears in another column. The ends at the 120 and 105 levels were improving. The cross-cut towards the north lode is being steadily pushed on. The sale on Thursday, 200 tons of lead and 150 tons of blende, realised 2653½ 15s.

Mona, 13 to 15; all points of importance maintain the satisfactory appearance previously reported, and operations are being pushed on with vigour both at the mines and smelting works.

Gwyn-y-Mynydd, 5 to 5½; at Fawngog the workings have just entered the bottom flat, and fine stones of lead have been met with. The workings at this portion of the set are exceedingly encouraging. At the Deborah the progress is most satisfactory, and the ground presenting a splendid appearance. At Gwyn-y-Mynydd the various works are progressing with fair speed.

British Silver-Lead, 2½ to 3; the south lode continues as last reported. We have a good pile of ore ready for the crushing machinery. Plas-ddu and Park, 3 to 3½; there is every indication in No. 4 shaft, sinking on the Macy-y-pwll lode, that we are very near the large run of ore discovered at surface, west of shaft. Pateley Bridge, ¾ to 1; the 30 west, towards Fielding's vein, and the 20 west, towards Cleaver vein, are both presenting an encouraging appearance; and the mine, on the whole, is looking better.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been in Bombay, 5½ to 6½; New, 4½; Continental Union, 20½; New, 13½; British, 35½; Gas, A, 17½ to 18½; 10 per cent. D, 21½; 4 per cent. Debenture, 101 to 101½; 5 per cent., 5th, 17½ to 17¾; 7 per cent., H, 134 to 134½; Imperial Continental, 188 to 190; Monte Video, 16 to 16½; Rio de Janeiro, 27½ to 27¾; Orient, 27½ to 27¾; South Metropolitan, B, 181 to 184½. Gas stocks steady. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance, 32½ to 33½; Continental Union, 19½ to 19¾; Guardian, 66½ to 67½; Indemnity, 102 to 102½; London, 63½ to 63¾; Lion, 3¼ to 3½; London and Provincial, 4¾; Globe Marine, 2½ to 3; Royal, 25¾ to 27¾; Universal, 12½ to 13½; Thames and Mersey, 9¾. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

After the meeting of the Devon Great Consols Company the directors authorised the payment of a further dividend (152nd) of 40 per cent., and a bonus of 10 per cent., making together 10s. per share, or 50 per cent.

The directors of the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company have declared an additional dividend of 10s. per share.

THE RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £270,000, in 54,000 Shares of £5 each.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the intimation in their report to the Shareholders, the Directors of the above Company have this day DECLARED an additional DIVIDEND OF TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of Income tax, PAYABLE on and after the 3rd June next, upon the shares as registered in the books of the company on 21st May instant.

By order of the Board, HUBERT AKERS, Secretary.

Offices, 44, Coleman-street, London, E.C., 25th May, 1880.

MINE "EL CALLAO," GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

COUPONS OF SHARES 322

GOLD IN BARS.—Produce in the month of January, 1880, remitted Ozs. 3337-11

To Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. 3337-11

The Treasurer of the Company, G. BARNEWITZ. The President of the Company, A. SICCIONI.

MINE "EL CALLAO," GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

COUPONS OF SHARES 322

GOLD IN BARS produced in the month of February, 1880, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. 4098-62

Dividend distributed in the month for each coupon \$100

The Treasurer, G. BARNEWITZ. The President of the Company, A. SICCIONI.

SOUTH CAMBRIAN MINES, CARDIGANSHIRE.

A SMALL NUMBER OF SHARES in this Company FOR SALE.

Apply to Mr. ARTHUR J. W. STRINGER, Secretary, No. 29, Byrom-street, Manchester.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, M.E. GOGINAN ABERYSTWYTH.

CWM PRYF.—For present prospects, see report this week in Mining Journal. Shares will go to £5 before the end of 1880. A large tract of ground has been added to the present grant, making it one of the most extensive sets in the county of Cardigan. For the few remaining shares issued out of the 20,000, applications may be made to the above before the 31st inst., from whom all particulars may be ascertained.—Goginan, 2nd April, 1880.

HORACE J. TAYLOR, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

(Late of the PORT PHILLIP AND VICTORIA MINING COMPANIES.)

Mr. TAYLOR has DEALINGS in the undermentioned:—

100 Almaden & Tiritio.	100 Devon Great Consols.	100 Port Phillip.
100 Bedford United.	100 Eberhardt & Aurora.	150 Rossa Grande.
50 Consolidated.	50 East Caradon.	50 South Darren.
100 Colorado.	75 Frontino.	25 Tankerville.
75 Don Pedro.	100 Hingston Down.	100 Victoria (London).
20 Derwent.	100 Prince of Wales.	50 Wheel Kitty.
	200 Pestarena.	30 West Devon Consols.

BWLCH UNITED MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in these shares.

VICTORIA (London).—These shares should be bought for investment at 10s., as another dividend must shortly be declared.

WHEEL COATES UNITED.—Buyers of these shares should secure them at once, for any advance in Tin would undoubtedly put the shares better. Price 25s.

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ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c.

and DROSS or ORES containing

COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

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PURCHASERS OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN

ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-

TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

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MINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE,

CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE,

COBRES and UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS,

TALC, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

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C. H. WALKER AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO, CHILE.

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"KANGAROO" and other GOOD BRANDS.

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30 Bwlch United. 20 Hornachos. 50 Parys Corporation.

50 Bettws-y-Coed. 50 Cwm Pryf. 20 Glenroy.

15 Crebor. 1000 Devon Copper and 30 Hultafall.

50 East Crebor. Blende. 50 West Devon Consols.

25 East Caradon. 10 Frongoch. 100 Wheel Fortune.

25 West Caradon. 20 New Wye Valley.

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The water in the engine-shaft is in fork, and a good mine laid open.

This mine will soon PAY CWT. PER CWT. to its shareholders.

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Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Mining Accounts, and sufficient experience of Practical Mining and Assaying to act as Assistant to the Manager.

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N.B.—We recommend for a certain rise ALSTON UNITED Mining Shares.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

YATWICH MINING COMPANY.—A report of the proceedings at the meeting on Wednesday will appear in next week's Journal.

ERRATUM.—By a typographical error in the prospectus of Devon Great United Mines, published in last week's Journal, the name of the secretary was erroneously inserted as a party to the registered agreement instead of that of Mr. John Horne Rowntree, as is correctly stated in all the prospectuses issued by the company.

Received.—"Old Subscriber" (Neath)—"A. M. G."—"J. B. J." (Barnstaple); "Yes: always—"T. W." (Limerick) will oblige by sending some particulars—"M. P."—"G. H. P." (Dublin)—"Agent" (Hydraulic Engines): Next week—"Shareholder" (Richmond)—"V. N."—"Londoner"—"A. C. P." (Wolverhampton)—"Shareholder" (Leadhills)—"An Old Hand."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 29, 1880.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

With the visit paid last week by the members of the Commission to several mines in England and Scotland their labours may be said to have all but terminated, the framing of the report alone remaining to be done. It appears that the first place that was visited during the Whitsun week was the Blantyre Colliery, near Glasgow, when the workings in the Nos. 1, 2, and 3 pits were examined, and then a start was made for the North of England. On the Wednesday a visit was paid to the Boldon Colliery, near South Shields, belonging to the Harton Coal Company, when the gas from the strata was tested, and several interesting experiments with it were made. The party then visited South Yorkshire on Thursday, going down several collieries, and separating the same night. On the following Friday morning, however, Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, the Chairman of the Commission, accompanied by the two Yorkshire Inspectors of Mines, as well as by several other gentlemen, paid a visit to the Mitchell's Main Colliery and that belonging to the Barrow Hematite Company. At the former there had been two or three serious sudden outbursts of gas, whilst at the Barrow Colliery, the deepest in the district, where the Silkestone coal was first proved directly from the Barnsley seam, establishing the fact that in the neighbourhood of Barnsley there was what might be considered a new coal field, upwards of 15,000 acres in extent, a man was recently killed by falling from a shaft to the pit bottom, the body being undiscovered for nearly two days.

The Commission, it may be said, was appointed in February, 1879, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting with respect to the influence of fluctuations of atmospheric pressure upon the issue of fire-damp from coal; as to the adoption and efficient application of trustworthy indicators of the presence of fire-damp; generally to systematic observations of the air in mines; to the employment of explosive agents in the getting of minerals, and as to whether the resources of science could furnish any practical expedients not now in use that were calculated to prevent the occurrence of accidents and limit their disastrous consequences. This, it will be seen, was an extensive field for enquiry, and the result has been that a large amount of interesting and valuable evidence was given with respect to mining operations generally. With regard to the system of working coal mines the evidence is somewhat conflicting, but longwall appears to be most in favour. One Inspector states that longwall, where the roof will allow of its being worked, is the best means of guarding against the outbursts of gas that at times take place, and that the system has been adopted on account of its safety. Another Inspector says he has a strong objection to the use of gunpowder in longwall working, and this is endorsed by another well-known Inspector, whilst we are told that such a mode of working shooting should not be carried on. It is also stated that ventilation by longwall is easier and simpler than by any other mode, whilst there is not so much chance of an accumulation of gas. Then we have it from another official that longwall has been adopted on account of its safety.

The opinion of Mr. DICKINSON, the Chief Inspector, was that for safety a combination of longwall and pillar and stall was the best, for by some systems in which the coal in this country was got nearly the half of it was lost. By adopting such a system the workings would be kept in such a way and the gob walling was so arranged that the air of the mine would be thrown back into the old workings, so keeping the gas from getting near to the working places. Mr. LINDSAY WOOD, one of the Commissioners, appears also to be in favour of the longwall mode of working, for he stated in one of his papers that by it the waste was so much less than by bord and pillar; by the former practically the whole of the seam was got, about 1½ per cent. being the entire estimated loss, whilst it was 5 per cent. by pillar and bord. The production of round coal in one seam at the East Hetton Colliery was 68 to 69 per cent. by longwall against only 46 per cent. under the old mode, whilst by the former the consumption of timber was extremely light. As coal-cutting machinery must before long play an important part in the getting of coal in this country, there being even now a good many machines at work, Mr. Wood states that longwall is almost essential to the working of coal-cutting machines, which will render the blasting of coal less necessary. As to blasting there is also considerable difference of opinion, in some cases even Inspectors consider it safe, and essential to the mines being kept in operation. One gentleman considers it most desirable that blasting should be abolished, whilst another approves of blasting, as he thought it could be done safely. Another states that "in some mines it would no doubt have the effect of closing the mines if powder were altogether forbidden." The settlement of the practice of blasting can only be effected by the special condition of different districts, as well as by the natural conditions under which the gas is met with, and its volume. Experience, however, has shown, more particularly in South Yorkshire, that the practice is a most dangerous one in mines in which the strata give off a considerable quantity of gas. In the district alluded to the coal in many instances is obtained below the general level of the water-bearing strata, which may be the cause of the larger quantity of gas met with than in many other coal fields.

The question as to the best safety-lamp was not overlooked by the Commissioners, who obtained a good deal of evidence with regard to it from many and opposite districts. The best known are the Davy, the Stephenson, the Clanny, and the Muesler, but of late years there has been several new inventions, including the "protector," in which a spirit instead of an oil is burnt. The three first named, however, appear from the evidence to be most in favour, especially the Davy and Clanny. In some of the most fiery mining districts, however, the men tenaciously hold to the Stephenson, which they consider to be unequalled, more especially where blasting is carried on. There does not appear to have been much said as to the testing of safety-lamps, but one of the witnesses—Mr. W. T. EMBLETON, one of the oldest and ablest mining engineers in Yorkshire, and who gave evidence before the Commissioners—has paid a good deal of attention to it, and by a series of experiments has found that the only effectual test is by plunging each lamp into a bath of gas, an ordeal if it passes through leaves no doubt as to the condition of the lamp. Mr. EMBLETON, we may say, so tested all the lamps with which the Commissioners and others visited the Oaks Colliery last week, a fact which in all probability they were unaware of.

In the propping and setting of timber opinions vary according to the evidence adduced, but there appears to be a preference or balance in favour of the work being done by the men instead of by deputies. In the North it appears that a good deal of the timbering is done by persons specially appointed for the purpose, but in most other districts it is done by the miners. One of the Inspectors states that in the future will repay those who venture to break into them. Copper is not now worked in the county, but that there is a considerable quantity of it in situ admits of little doubt. It will be worked when there is more enterprise amongst the inhabitants, who are more devoted to agriculture than anything else. Coal is found in the north-

deputy system is the safest. But there is another who says "the men in my district are fit and proper to set their own timber." The proposal of the former, however, relates to the setting of props, and would leave the setting of sprags to the miners, for it would not be an easy matter for a man to be constantly following the coal getter to put a sprag where it was required. The loss of life from falls of coal is about the most serious item in the annual list of mining fatalities, but there is no doubt that the miner is the proper person to do the work directly connected with his own safety when he has been engaged in cutting or "holing," for he should be able to tell when the coal required spragging, but many of them become negligent, and suffer in consequence. But most persons connected with mines will agree with the evidence in favour of the work being performed by the men rather than by deputies. By the latter system there would be increased cost, and the men themselves would not willingly forego any part of their wages for such a change, even were greater safety ensured them, whilst it could not be expected that the owners of mines would be at the whole of the expense, seeing that the Act of 1872 greatly increased the cost of raising coal, so that for the last year or two most of them have received little or no interest on their capital.

As might be expected, the various modes of ventilation have been duly considered, the Commissioners having a good deal of evidence on the subject, but it scarcely has been so prominently put forward as some other points in connection with the working of mines. A good deal, however, of late has been said in favour of mechanical ventilation, which in most districts is fast superseding the old furnace and fire. Still, many hold fast to the old system for which, under certain circumstances, a good deal can be said. Colliery proprietors, however, looking not only to their own property, but to the safety of those employed, depend more upon the fan, so that the Guibal, the Schiele, and others, are now to be found in almost every mining district in the kingdom, and from them a vast amount of air, in some instances equal to 300,000 cubic feet per minute, can be obtained and sent throughout the workings however intricate they may be.

Having thus epitomised the evidence, and notwithstanding the divergence of opinion on the part of our Government Inspectors and others, we feel sure that the report of the Commissioners, which will shortly be presented to Parliament, will be looked forward to with a good deal of interest by the owners of mines and others; but we do not think our present knowledge as to the safest means for working our mines will be greatly increased by it, so thoroughly thrashed out has been the subject during the last few years by our ablest mining engineers and others.

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An event of considerable interest to the coal and iron trades of this country has occurred during the last few days in Philadelphia. Yesterday week the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—one of the oldest joint-stock corporations in the United States—was under the necessity of suspending payment. For many years this company was one of the most prosperous concerns in the American Republic, but in an evil hour it ventured into the coal and iron business. Surely the author of Hudibras must have foreseen the industrial troubles of the 19th century when he wrote—

"Alas! what troubles do environ,
The man who meddles with cold iron."

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has found this to be the case to its sorrow. The object of embarking in the extraction of coal and the production of iron was to coax more coal and iron traffic on to the system; but the metallurgical and mining operations in which the company has engaged has been attended with enormous loss, and for every dollar which has been learned in additional traffic, at least 82 must have been expended. Moreover, the coal and iron business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has involved it in a bitter competition with its neighbours, the result being that freights have been forced down to a ruinously low point. Further, to purchase the coal lands which it acquired, and to equip the ironworks which it established, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had to raise and guarantee a heavy amount of additional capital; and the general result of 10 years unwaried perseverance in a mistaken policy has been the lamentable bankruptcy of a once prosperous undertaking.

Probably the appointment of a receiver or receivers is about the best thing which could have happened to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, as it will ensure a return to prudence and common sense, and will probably bring about a radical change of policy. But what most concerns us is the immediate cause which led to the suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading. That cause was the rapid downward course of coal and iron quotations upon the markets of New York and Philadelphia during the last six weeks. Had coal and iron risen to a more remunerative point the Philadelphia and Reading might have, after all, weathered the storm which had been gathering around it; but so far from this being the case extraction and production became every day a matter of more and more loss, so that nothing remained for Mr. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, the too sanguine president of the company, but to confess himself beaten, and to retire from a hopeless struggle with adverse circumstances. The question now is whether the collapse of the Philadelphia and Reading will have any serious effect upon the coal and iron trades of the United States and the United Kingdom. It seems tolerably certain that it will lead to a rather material restriction in the extraction of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, and that prices may harden to some extent in consequence; but there is, on the other hand, a danger that the collapse of so important a concern may have a damaging effect upon American railroad credit generally, and may, indeed, involve misfortunes analogous to those which followed the suspension of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company nearly seven years since. The "booms" in various departments of American industry and commerce have collapsed, and it is clear that, at any rate, the remarkable activity which prevailed in the commercial centres of the United States four or five months since has passed away.

THE MINING INTERESTS OF WESTMORELAND.

Of our various mining counties less is heard perhaps of Westmoreland than almost of any other, yet its mineral products are not only varied but valuable. Of late years it has not turned out so much as formerly, for at one time copper ore was worked at Limbrigg, Asby, and Rayne, but now that metal appears to be altogether unknown. There are, however, seams of coal, lead ore, slate (said to be the finest in England), limestone, gypsum, and freestone. In some parts of the county lead ore has been successfully worked, but it has not been so perseveringly followed up as in most districts, so that the production has declined of late years. In 1866 there were six lead mines in Westmoreland; the output of ore was 1940 tons, from which was extracted 12,108 ozs. of silver, showing that in the latter metal it is much richer than the lead raised in the adjoining county of Cumberland. But this does not appear to have stimulated enterprise, for the production has been on the decline, for whilst in 1872 it had gone down to 1670 tons of ore from seven mines, with 17,620 ozs. of silver, in 1878 there was only one mine in operation (the Greenside), which yielded 1581 tons of ore, from which was obtained 14,075 ozs. of silver, giving an average of nearly 10 ozs. of silver to every ton of ore raised, being amongst the richest that is worked in England.

At the Hardshins Mine at one time a fair quantity of ore was obtained, whilst there is every reason to believe that whilst one mine is able to produce lead of the annual value of 19,000l., there must be other mineralised ground that would well repay opening out, and that some of the old mines, such as the Silverband and Hardshins, could be opened out to advantage. At Dufton at one time there was apparently plenty of lead, whilst it was also found at Eagles Crag, in Grisdale, a branch of the Vale of Patterdale, in which the Greenside Mines are situated. Seeing that the lead ore of Westmoreland so far from being exhausted there is every reason to believe that there are considerable quantities as yet undeveloped, that in the future will repay those who venture to break into them. Copper is not now worked in the county, but that there is a considerable quantity of it in situ admits of little doubt. It will be worked when there is more enterprise amongst the inhabitants, who are more devoted to agriculture than anything else. Coal is found in the north-

eastern part of the county, but it is worked to a very limited extent, the seams being thin, whilst a much superior quality is to be had from Cumberland. But that the local coal would pay were it worked more extensively appears almost certain. It is, however, only within the last four or five years that anything has been known with respect to coal being found in Westmoreland, or, indeed, having been discovered there, for our geologists have not noticed it in any way. The first record we have of it was in 1874, in which year there was raised 1200 tons. There are now, however, three collieries—the Borrowdale, Mallerstang, and Tanhill—but their produce is comparatively trifling. When the coal formations are better known than they now are, and the area of the field small as it probably is, the output cannot fail to be very much larger, seeing that the coal can be worked at a moderate depth.

At Mallerstang the coal is small, and was obtained at one time near the surface, and was used for burning limestone. Between Ambleside and Penrith there has been found a marble of a dusky green colour, veined with white, whilst black marble has been found near to Kirby, Lonsdale. Some of the marble is capable of a very high polish, and has been in good demand for ornamental purposes. Slate is in abundance, and excellent in quality, more particularly in the western mountain districts, and large quantities have been exported to most of the large towns in England, whilst a good deal has been made into pencils. In the southern and eastern parts of the county limestone and freestone abound, with masses of trap genera, chiefly basalt, and commonly known as whinstone. Near to the head of Windermere there is dark grey limestone, which is occasionally burnt into lime or polished for chimney-pieces or tombstones. At one of the lead mines it may be said the ore had such an abundance of sulphur in it as to ignite and burn on being held to the flame of a candle, whilst small quantities of malachite have also been found in the same locality. It may be said that our recorded information with respect to the minerals of Westmoreland is very meagre indeed, but a little time will, in all probability, make us much better acquainted with the mineral wealth of a county which presents an unusually interesting field of study for the geologist.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO WORKPEOPLE.

The Government Bill, introduced by Mr. Dobson, Mr. Chamberlain, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Brassey, to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service was issued yesterday. It consists of only four clauses besides the preamble, as follows:—

1.—Whenever, after the passing of this Act, personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of defective works, machinery, plant or stock connected with the business of the employer, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer who has had superintendence entrusted to him, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or direction the workman was bound to conform, or by reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or bye-laws of the employers, or in obedience to instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer on that behalf, the workman, his wife, children, or legal representatives shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if he had not been a workman of, nor in the service of, the employer, nor engaged in his work; provided always that the workman injured did not materially contribute by his own negligence to the cause of his injury.

2.—Every action by a workman for recovery of compensation under this Act, in which a sum not exceeding 200l. is claimed, shall be brought in a County Court, and not elsewhere. Upon the trial of any such action in a County Court, one or more assessors may be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation. For the purpose of regulating the conditions and mode of appointment of such assessors, and all matters of procedure relating to their duties, rules may be made, varied, and repealed from time to time in the same manner as rules for regulating the practice and procedure in other actions in County Courts.

3.—"County Court," shall, with respect to Scotland, mean the Sheriff's Court; and shall with respect to Ireland, mean the Civil Bill Court.

4.—This Act may be cited as the Workman's Compensation Act, 1880.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—Mr. Macdonald has re-introduced his Bill relative to employers' liability for injuries suffered by their workmen. It proposes that in an action for damages or compensation it shall no longer be a ground of defence that the person by whose negligence the injury or loss of life has been occasioned was employed in a "common employment" with the person injured or killed, or that the risk of injury or loss of life was knowingly or voluntarily incurred by the latter in the course of his employment. Where, however, the latter materially contributed by his own negligence to the causing of the injury or loss of life, the measure is not to render anyone liable. Common employment is defined as "any such community of employment, service, or occupation as but for this Act would be matter of defence." The Bill limits to six weeks from the occurrence of the accident the time within which notice of proceedings being taken must be given, and to six months the time within which the action must be commenced. Jurisdiction is conferred on the County Court in cases where the amount claimed does not exceed 200l.

ABERCARNE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, in answer to Mr. MACDONALD, who asked whether the Government would use their influence to have the bodies of the men lost in the Abercarne Colliery explosion, which occurred on Sept. 11, 1878, restored to their relatives, and would bring in a Bill to insure the recovery of bodies lost in mines by levying a district rate or making a charge on the Imperial Exchequer—Mr. A. PEEL said that a large expenditure, amounting to 10,000l., had already been incurred in recovering the bodies, and that the Inspectors had reported that the expense would amount to 50,000l. It would be impossible to bind the owners by Act of Parliament to perform an impossibility. It was only just to the owners of mines to say that in the majority of cases they endeavoured to the utmost to satisfy all claims on their generosity in such cases.

THE LEYCETT COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Mr. MACDONALD asked the Under Secretary for the Home Department if his attention had been directed to the recommendation of the coroner's jury who recently sat to enquire into the causes of the explosion which took place on Jan. 21 last, at Leycett Colliery, North Staffordshire, whereby 62 persons lost their lives, and which was as follows:—"That blasting by powder should be discontinued altogether in fiery mines while men were working therein;" whether, considering the opinions of inspectors and coroners' juries on the subject, he would forthwith introduce a bill having for its object the prohibition of blasting with gunpowder or other explosive substances in fiery mines, or regulating their use so that the loss of life from that cause may be prevented; and whether, in accordance with the promise given by the late Government, he would lay on the table of the House a copy of the proceedings which took place before the coroner's inquest?—In reply, Mr. A. PEEL said: Yes, Sir; the attention of the Government has been called to the recommendation to which the hon. gentleman refers, by the coroner's jury in the Leycett Colliery explosion. I may say that the mines inspectors—a body of men who meet annually—suggests that they should hold a meeting to consider the case. It has occurred to them, and it has occurred to others, that it would be far better that they should hold a special meeting when the report is likely to be issued, and I find that it may be a question of some few months before the report is made. I may call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that these gentlemen are going most minutely and actively into the whole circumstances of explosions in mines. They are not only considering all the appliances connected with the working of mines, as to lamps, explosives employed, and so forth, but they are also making a searching enquiry into the use of gunpowder. I hope that the Commission will be able to make their report before the inspectors hold their meeting; and when we have the report, together with the conclusions of the mining inspectors, I think we shall have very valuable material before us for legislation.

I need not remind hon. gentlemen that the question of the use of gunpowder is one that is difficult to decide, and upon which there exists great difference of opinion.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE IN JAPAN.

An interesting and successful series of experiments for demonstrating that dynamite, although one of the most powerful explosives known, can, with ordinary precautions, be used with perfect safety was made on April 15 in the Kaigunsho ground, Tokio, before Admiral Enomoto, Minister of Marine; General Oyama, Minister of War; Mr. H. E. Yamao, Minister of Public Works; Admirals Kawamura and Ito, General Saigo, and a large number of civil, naval, and military officers and others connected with the mining and engineering interests. The experiments, which were fully reported in the Japan Daily Herald, gave great satisfaction, and reflect the utmost credit upon Mr. John Reid, the energetic representative of Nobel's Explosives Company, by whom they were arranged and carried out. He explained that although nitroglycerine—the active agent in dynamite—was discovered by Dulong in 1811, it was not until Mr. Alfred Nobel's persevering experiments secured its practical application in dynamite that it became of industrial utility; and he mentioned that dynamite is regarded by those who use it as being one of the safest, strongest, and most economical explosives in use.

To demonstrate the harmlessness of dynamite as cargo a fire was made with wood shavings on the ground, and a 5 lb. packet was set on fire without explosion, burning away with an ordinary flame. Next cartridges were exploded by means of fuses, both with and without detonators. To demonstrate that dynamite does not necessarily explode with concussion, a block of iron weighing 2 cwt., was suspended from a tripod some 20 ft. high, and suddenly dropped upon a box containing 20 lbs. of dynamite; the box was broken into pieces, the dynamite penetrated, and the packages smashed, but no explosion resulted. This experiment is of importance, as it shows that this substance can be transported with safety from place to place, and even when subjected to violence as above may be relied on. A 20 lb. box of dynamite was then blown by gunpowder 40 ft. high, and remained unfired; 1 lb. of gunpowder mixed with 5 lbs. of dynamite was next exploded, without causing the explosion of the dynamite. The smashing of a large block of whinstone, 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 3 ft., by the ignition of a small quantity of dynamite loose and unconfined on its surface was a very striking experiment. The fuse was lit, when in a few seconds there was a loud report as from a shotted piece of heavy ordnance, and the enormous stone was riven in many directions, and huge pieces thrown some distance. But in the experiment which appeared to attract the greatest attention from the distinguished party inspecting them a piece of the best fibrous iron shafting, free from flaw, about 4 in. in diameter and 2 ft. long—supplied from the engineering works of Messrs. Whitfield and Co., of Yokohama—bored through the middle for the insertion of a couple of 1 in. 2 oz. cartridges, was next operated on; the charge was fired, when the cylinder of tough wrought-iron was torn into two halves, and projected in opposite directions some hundreds of yards away like shells from a cannon. On examination of the pieces it was found that, in addition to the shafting being torn in half, the iron was split and fissured longitudinally in several directions. No more startling display of the stupendous and apparently irresistible force of dynamite could possibly be shown than this.

At the suggestion of Admiral Enomoto, the stump of a huge tree that had been sawn down was next operated on. The stump was nearly level with the ground, and measured nearly 4 ft. over; the middle somewhat decayed. A charge of dynamite was inserted and exploded; the stump was riven, and fragments sent flying in every direction, reducing it to the condition of firewood. The roots were torn out, and a hole about 7 ft. deep made into the ground by the violence of the explosion. By the use of the dynamo-tension exploder a raft was shivered to atoms with a torpedo of 10 lbs. of dynamite, and, finally, a charge of dynamite, about 5 lbs., was exploded under water, which rose in a grand unbroken column some 200 ft. above the surface of the sheet, descending in spray and mist into its bosom. This striking exhibition brought the day's proceedings to a close. Admiral Enomoto and other members of the Government who were present tendered their thanks to Mr. Reid, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the exhaustive trials made. There cannot be a doubt that dynamite will be adopted in Japan and elsewhere for mining and other purposes for which such an agent is suited.

SAFETY-HOOKS.

The following is an abstract of a paper read by Mr. WM. LOGAN, of Langley Park Collieries, Durham, on Saturday, May 1, before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, at Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

In the month of December last year a letter was addressed by the various Inspectors of Mines, at the instigation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to every manager of mines, drawing their attention to the inventions for disconnecting, in case of overwinding, such as are now in successful use at many collieries, and expressing a hope that "if such appliances are not already attached where they are applicable at your mines you will kindly give the subject your earnest consideration, with the view of having them applied."

For over 20 years safety-hooks in some form or other have been before the public, and every inventor of a safety-hook claims that lives have been saved, but as no reliable data exist as to the number of lives saved, except that published by the inventors themselves, and as such data must be taken *cum grano salis*, the writer refrains from giving the number.

Inspectors' reports beginning at 1855 have been carefully examined, and we have the following number of lives lost by overwinding:—

1855 to 1859 inclusive	47
1860 to 1864, do.	35
1865 to 1869, do.	36
1869 to 1874, do.	28
1874 to 1879, do.	32

Total 178

Omitting accidents from lowering cage into sump we have 98.88 per cent. of the lives lost, which would have been saved by the adoption of efficient safety-hooks and other appliances. One life lost for every 23,373.989 tons of mineral raised, and one life lost for every 64,451 persons employed. One life lost for every 21,483 windings of person employed underground for the last seven years.

For the purpose of preventing loss of life, destruction of property, stoppage of work, &c., numerous inventions have been brought to the notice of the public, and for the purpose of inviting discussion on the several appliances the writer will proceed to describe them in detail.

BRYHAM'S HOOK.—This hook has now been in use for upwards of 20 years, and was the invention of Mr. John Bryham, of Rosebridge Colliery, Wigan, and belongs to the class of simple detaching hooks.

KNOWLES' HOOK, the invention of Mr. Israel Knowles, of the Hill Collieries, is also a simple detaching hook.

KING'S HOOK (detaching and suspending), the invention of Mr. King, of Pinxton, Derbyshire.

KING AND HUMBLE'S HOOK.—King's hook, as improved by Mr. Stephen Humble, of Derby.

ORMEROD'S HOOK, the invention of Mr. Ed. Ormerod, of Manchester; first patented in 1867, but has since been improved by the lengthening of the middle plate to facilitate re-attachment.

THE GRANGE HOOK.—This hook, of recent construction, is being manufactured by the Grange Iron Company, Durham.

WALKER'S HOOK.—This hook belongs to a different class to those previously described, and is also a detaching and suspending hook. Invented by Mr. Wm. Walker, of Saltburn-by-the-Sea; it has been in use since 1871.

WALKER'S IMPROVED HOOK.—Mr. Walker has recently improved his hook, and his improved detaching and suspending hook has considerable advantages.

RANSAY AND FISHER'S HOOK, the invention of Mr. Ransay, of Castle Eden Colliery, Durham, is also a detaching and suspending hook. Patented in 1876, it has not long been before the

public, but as now manufactured it merits from its peculiar construction favourable notice.

BOOTH AND SUGDEN'S HOOK.—This hook was patented as late as November, 1879, by Messrs. Booth and Sugden, of Hollingwood, near Manchester.

FOSTER AND ROBINSON'S HOOK, the invention of Messrs. Foster and Robinson, of the Waterworks, Newcastle.

There is one part of the enquiry which the writer has left out for want of reliable information, and that is the amount of dead pull necessary to detach any of the safety-hooks described, and as he thinks it a matter of importance he trusts that the subject will be taken up by some other member, or a small committee appointed by the Institute. The points to be ascertained are:—

1.—The dead pull necessary to detach the hook when new.

2.—The dead pull necessary to detach the hook after it has been left in a condition to represent working in a wet shaft for a definite period.

3.—The dead pull necessary to detach the hook after it has been left in a condition to represent working in a hot and humid upcast shaft for a definite period.

An interesting discussion is expected after the paper is printed and in the hands of members. It was copiously illustrated by diagrams and models.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Messrs. T. H. EDMONDS, F. E. E. KLESS, A. H. TAYLOR, and T. TURNER were elected Fellows of the Society. The following papers were read:—

1.—Variations in the barometric weight of the lower atmospheric strata in India. By Prof. E. DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.M.S.

2.—A sketch of the winds and weather experienced in the North Atlantic, between latitudes 30° and 50°, during February and March, 1880. By Charles HARDING, F.M.S. The period embraced in this paper includes the time during which H.M.S. Atalanta was on her homeward passage, as she left Bermuda on Jan. 31. From the data collected it is shown that a gale blew in the Atlantic every day throughout the two months, excepting on Feb. 21, and 24 to 27. With special reference to H.M.S. Atalanta, it appears probable that she would not have met with any exceptionally severe weather earlier than about Feb. 12 or 13, and allowing that she had averaged from five to six knots per hour on her homeward course she would at that date have inevitably encountered a severe hurricane. A heavy gale is noted on the 12th in 38° N. and 45° W., which is in the direct homeward bound track from Bermuda, and if the Atalanta had only averaged four knots per hour on her homeward course she would have fallen in with this gale. The storm of the 12th and 13th may fairly be considered as about the most severe during the two months here dealt with. It may be remarked that the Norwegian barque Caspaci was north of Bermuda on the 3rd, and was in the full force of the gale on the 12th; her distance made shows that the winds were favourable for a homeward passage from Bermuda. The correspondence from H.M.S. Salamis, published in the Times of May 6, states, "On the authority of the captain of the Caspaci, on Feb. 12, in lat. 42° 43' N., long. 39° 25' W., while running before the wind, encountered the severest gale he had ever experienced. The ship would not steer, and could not be prevented from broaching-to. She was thrown on her beam ends, and remained so for 19 hours, the cargo of cotton keeping her afloat. Several ships were in sight at the time of the commencement of the gale, and were unable to lay-to on account of its suddenness."

3.—On the meteorology of Mozambique, Tihoot, for the year 1879. By Charles N. PEARSON, F.M.S.

Mr. D. Winstanley also exhibited his solar radiometer.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—At the meeting, on Tuesday, the following papers will be read:—"On a new face on crystals of Stilbite from Scotland and Western Australia," by the President. "On a Portable Chemical Cabinet for Quantitative Work," by A. E. ARNOLD (communicated by J. H. COLLINS). "On Kaolinite and Kaolin," by J. H. COLLINS.

INDIAN GOLD DISCOVERIES.—At the Royal Dublin Society, on Tuesday, Mr. V. BALL, M.A., F.G.S., read a paper "On the Occurrence of Gold in India, with special reference to the recent discoveries of it in the Madras Presidency." He observed that there were several gold fields in that Presidency, and that the chief rocks of this area were granite, traversed by quartz. It had been proved that gold-washing was practised in that region, at all events, 500 years before Christ. Having referred to the degraded character of the miners there he said the earnings of gold-washers only attained a maximum of 6d. a day, and a minimum of 13d. The results of recent speculation there were to some extent satisfactory. The litigation which unfortunately attended discovery in India had, doubtless, an unfavourable effect upon the development of gold mining in India.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS' EXHIBITION.—A conference was held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, to which manufacturers in the tin-plate and wire-working trades had been invited to meet the committee of assistants of the Tin-Plate Workers' Company of the City of London to consider the expediency of holding another exhibition. Dr. F. E. WILKINSON, master of the Tin-Plate Workers' Company, occupied the chair. The gathering was addressed by several speakers, and the steps which were taken preliminary to the holding of the previous exhibition were narrated. It was held at the Crystal Palace, and was visited by from 60,000 to 80,000 persons; a large number of certificates were distributed, and special prizes were given for proficiency in the work promoted by the Guild. The invitations to the meeting had been limited to manufacturers, and, as a consequence, the attendance was of a more limited character than would probably have been the case had the advertisement calling the conference been more general in its terms. It was, therefore, ultimately resolved that an adjournment should take place, in order that the trades generally should have a more specific knowledge of the intention to hold another meeting, with a view to a more complete representation of the trades in question, and the maturing of the arrangements necessary to the holding of the proposed exhibition.

DR. ANSTED.—We have to record the death of an eminent man of science, and one of our oldest correspondents, Professor ANSTED, at the age of 66 years. David Thomas Ansted was a son of the late Mr. William Ansted, and was born in London in the year 1814. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, as a wrangler in 1836, and was elected in due course a Fellow of his college. In 1840 he was appointed to the professorship of geology in King's College, London. Five years later he became lecturer on geology at Addiscombe College, and also at the Civil Engineering College at Putney. About the same time he was made assistant secretary to the Geological Society, whose quarterly journal he edited for many years. From about 1850 down to a very recent date he was extensively engaged in the application of geology to the engineer's work, in mining, and in various other departments of industry. He has also been frequently employed as an examiner in physical geography under the officers of the Government Department of Science and Art. The list of his works is far too long to quote; but among them may be mentioned—besides his contributions to the Transactions of learned and scientific societies—his "Application of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures," his "Physical Geography," his "Elementary Course of Geology and Mineralogy," and "The World We Live in." He was also an extensive contributor to the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art."

THE ANGLO-ESPAÑA COMPANY (Limited).—We are informed that this undertaking has been received with considerable favour both in this country and on the Continent, particularly in Paris, where large interests are held in the Rio Tinto Company, and that in consequence of the number and character of the applications for shares which have been sent in to the company, as also of the desire very generally expressed to deal in the shares immediately after allotment both on the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse, the share list will be closed as early as practicable on the morning of the 29th inst., and the allotment and "regret" issued without delay. We are glad to learn

that the anticipations expressed in last week's Journal have been fully filled; and it is expected that the shares will soon attain a considerable premium. We are directed to call the attention of our readers to the investment.

THE RHYDALUN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In this issue of the *Mining Journal* is published a prospectus of a company which lays before investors features of more than ordinary interest and attractiveness. Unlike most prospectuses, it refers not to a speculative enterprise, but to a firmly established dividend mine, which has for some time been making fair returns, and in which the further or more extensive development in progress has for its object not solely, as is usual, the discovery of ore, but the working on a larger scale of ore already discovered. That eminent and at the same time cautious mining expert, Mr. Walter Eddy, in speaking of Rhydalun (vide report) says:—"You have a mine that will pay well and return good profits in the comparatively limited workings already made, and every indication of the lode improving in length and depth." The grant is very extensive, the royalties low; a railway traverses the property; it has plenty of water power; and lastly, but not of least importance, the water difficulty is so ameliorated through the diversion of feeders into the tunnel of the Halkyn District Mines Drainage Company as to render it comparatively easy to cope with. The company has recently acquired additional land containing virgin lodes and others of historic repute, large portions of which are intact; and recognising the impolicy of developing them out of the profits of Rhydalun Mine proper, the directors have resolved to issue 300 shares at par (10s. each), a good number of which have been subscribed for by the existing proprietors, and the public have now an opportunity of taking up the remainder.

MANGANESE MINING IN NORTH DEVON.—The operations on the manganese sets in North Devon have not been so brisk for many years past as they are at the present time. At Westdown, on the Ilfracombe Railway, several sets are being worked, and the manganese upon being dressed is proved to be of a superior quality.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Since the re-opening of the Newtownards Lead Mines, in November last, the company in whose hands they are being developed have had from time to time the gratification of meeting veins of ore sufficiently rich in quality and quantity to compensate them for the capital invested. Only a few days ago a more than usually fertile lode was struck, and the company have accordingly resolved to increase their mining staff, and carry on the works with redoubled energy.

SOUTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—An interesting report upon this company's property has been made by Capt. Absalom Francis, of Aberystwith, in which he states that he will be able at a very cheap rate to send their ore when made marketable from the Bettwys-Coed Railway Station, which is only a mile distant. The four parallel north and south lodes—Gorse heading, Red lode, Owen's vein, and Cobblers lode—are intersected by two powerful east and west lodes—Great Penrallt and Cwm Llanarh. The Red lode has evidently been very productive, and the portion that remains standing is rich in ore. About 2 fms. behind the present forebreast a winze was started, and has been sunk 2 fms. 3 ft., the lode in the bottom carrying lead ore of a very rich description, from 10 to 12 in. wide, and respecting which Capt. Francis certainly thinks he will not be over-estimating its produce by putting its yield at 2 tons per lineal fathom. That this course of ore is continuous for a distance of 120 fms. there is not the slightest room to doubt, and which is established by the fact that whenever the water is allowed to rise, or is not continually kept in fork in the engine-shaft, which is being sunk on the same lode, 100 fms. to the north of the winze, and down to the same depth, immediately it rises in the winze. The practical conclusion is that they are really one and the same continuous rich course of lead ore. He anticipates good runs of ore in paying quantities at the junctions of an east and west lode seen near the engine-shaft with the Gorse heading and Owen's lode. He recommends the erection of certain machinery, and then states that when this machinery shall have been erected he thinks from the present ore ground seen they might easily make a return of 50 tons a month—say, at 10s. per ton—at one-half its cost, and give a profit of 3000s. per year; and that it is almost a certainty that in carrying out the trials here recommended in a very short space of time they may reasonably expect to double these returns and profits.

THE MORAY FIRTH MINING COMPANY.—The directors paid their first visit to the mines during Whitsun week, and were able to confirm by their personal examination the reports of the engineers upon whose advice they acquired the property. They found the surface rocks exceedingly rich in lead ore over the whole extent of the company's estate, and wherever they directed shots to be fired rich ore was invariably exposed. Indeed they were satisfied that working the surface stuff alone and without sinking at all they had sufficient to keep several sets of crushing and driving machinery in full and very profitable work. The buildings for the machinery already on the ground are being rapidly and substantially erected, and it is hoped by the end of June all will be in full operation. The shares of the company have all been subscribed and are held by a very strong proprietary. A sale of shares is reported during the past week at 2s. 6d.

SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD ESTATES AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We are requested by the directors to state that the whole of the transfers of their properties and mining rights are now completed, and entire purchase money paid. Mr. Oliver Pegler, their consulting engineer, also the mining captain and Cornish miners selected by him, have arrived in India, and by last accounts were en route to the estates.

PANULCILLO COPPER COMPANY.—The directors are advised by cablegram that the net Chili profit on operations at Panulcillo in the four months (Jan. 1 to April 30) are estimated to amount to 14,000s. After allowing for London charges and debenture interest this profit will not only entirely restore the capital of the company but leave some 5000s. to the credit of profit and loss, as the result of four months' working.

NEW DOCK FOR BRISTOL.—Now that so much Canadian and United States food-stuff is being brought into this country, the extension of dock accommodation at Bristol would appear to be alike advantageous to the shipping interests and to the commercial public generally. The Portishead Docks, which are as conveniently situated with regard to Bristol as are the Victoria Docks to London, offer every possible facility to importers, and certainly ought to do something to restore the port to the prosperity which it formerly enjoyed. The dock, of which the Corporation of Bristol are the principal proprietors, is now open for the reception, unloading, and loading of ocean steam and sailing vessels of the largest draught and tonnage. The situation of the dock under the shelter of the Portishead hills, and in direct connection with the well-known anchorage of Kingroad, renders it safer and more convenient of access than any other port in the Bristol Channel. Its proximity to Newport and Cardiff affords unequalled advantages for coaling either at one of those ports or in the dock. The railway connection is complete (without break of gauge) from the ship's side to all stations in Great Britain, and railway wagons are loaded under cover, direct from the ship. Storage is provided by sheds and warehouses alongside the dock (with ground and upper floors), affording a storing area of large capacity. A plentiful supply of pure water is laid along the quays, which as well as the sheds and warehouses are lighted by gas. Facilities for floating and stacking timber are also provided. The dock dues are on a low scale, as also are the charges for discharging, landing, warehousing, &c. Railway rates to all stations are the same as from Bristol. The provision in the Bristol Channel of accommodation for ocean steamships has been the subject of repeated Parliamentary enquiries, and on these occasions the Portishead site and plans have been preferentially approved and recommended by Her Majesty's Admiralty surveyors; by the local representatives of the Trinity Board; by the eminent engineers who constructed the docks at Cardiff, Newport, and Sharpness; by the principal owners of shipping

using the Bristol Channel; by Liverpool steam ship and dock managers; and by the captains of large steamers, and the Bristol and Gloucester pilots who had tested the capabilities of the natural harbour of Portishead.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.

Nothing could have been more satisfactory to the shareholders, or gratifying to the executive, than the facts brought forward at the meeting on Wednesday, and the appreciation expressed concerning those facts. Enormous as had been the returns from the mines the fearful depression—now happily a matter of history—in the metal trade, and the almost innumerable abuses which had been permitted to creep into the management of the concern during a long period of prosperity, had reduced the company to a condition that led many even of the most sanguine to fear the dividend-paying days of Devon Great Consols would have to be numbered amongst the things of the past. Some three years since, however, a new departure was made, and new blood was infused into the board, which has produced the most gratifying results. Under the chairmanship and managing directorship of Mr. Peter Watson the Augean stables have been thoroughly cleansed, the management and working arrangements have been thoroughly remodelled, and the prosperity which so long caused Devon Great Consols to be referred to as an instance of what could be done with mines when judiciously selected and energetically carried on has been restored. The regular payment of dividends has been resumed, the two last—the February dividend being 8s. per share, and that declared on Wednesday 10s. per share—amounting to 18s. per share for the half-year, or at the very handsome rate of 180 per cent. per annum, the advance from 160 per cent. per annum in February to 200 per cent. per annum in May affording full justification for the hope that the 330 per cent. per annum—which, as shown last week, has been the average rate of dividend received by the shareholders—will soon be reached again.

Nor has this splendid result been obtained by the sacrifice of the working miners' interests. The drones have been converted to workers, and everyone is paid according to the work he does, not the least gratifying feature being that without solicitation on the part of the men the wages have been raised to correspond with the increased return obtained by the shareholders. During the times of greatest depression it became a question for the men whether they would accept lower wages or have the mines closed, and it was not without some trouble that they were induced to adopt the former alternative. They now fully comprehend that their decision was the right one, as they have retained their employment, are now receiving better wages, and all is working harmoniously. Nor has the principal actor in the matter—Mr. Peter Watson—given less satisfaction to the shareholders than to the miners, for at the meeting on Wednesday they were unanimous that mere complimentary votes of thanks could not adequately represent their appreciation of his invaluable services, and upon the mere mention of the subject at the meeting it was resolved without hesitation to double the amount of his remuneration. The difficulties into which the company was plunged when Mr. Peter Watson connected himself with the management have been all overcome, and by the continuance of the progressive prosperity which they have enjoyed during the past twelve months both he and the shareholders will become entitled to the most hearty congratulations that any could desire.

THE DEVON GREAT UNITED MINES.

The formation of a company to develop the continuation westward of the lodes which in the north-western portion of the Devon Great Consols property gave their largest returns was announced in last week's *Mining Journal*, and it is gratifying to learn the prospects of the enterprise have been so fully recognised by the Devon Great Consols shareholders that it is understood that 11,000 out of the 12,000 shares into which the capital is divided has been already subscribed for, Mr. Peter Watson, the Chairman and managing director of the Devon Consols, having not only taken his full *pro rata* proportion of shares in the new one, but having at the meeting on Wednesday expressed his readiness to take in addition any balance that might remain unapplied for. This alone would to a certain extent command the success of the new enterprise, and there is the further recommendation that Mr. Peter Watson, it is said, is to occupy a similar position—that of Chairman and managing director—in the two undertakings as soon as certain legal formalities shall have been complied with so as to enable him to do so.

The purchase includes the whole of the plant, machinery, licences and leases, and the price to be paid by the company—6000*l.*—is considered to be scarcely above auction value, inasmuch as the machinery embraces a 56-in. cylinder steam pumping-engine with two boilers; a 14-in. rotary engine, a 24-in. winding-engine; Cornish crusher; Brunton's calciner, for manufacturing arsenical soot; 12 head stamps, complete; 90 fms. 14-in. plunger-lifts, complete; 45 fms. of 10-in. and 8-in. drawing-lifts, steam capstan, &c.; forming a large part of the plant for a productive and extensive run of mines, which it is confidently anticipated these will become. It is mentioned in the prospectus, which will be found in another column, that one of the main objects of the former adventurers was to drive westward from the West Maria and Fortescue portion of the property to the cross-course which passes through this and the Wheal Williams portion, but owing to a certain disagreement with one of the lords all operations westward were suspended. They were, however, resumed during the late great depression in mining, and up to June, 1877, about 50 fms. had been opened on the north lode, and from one stop in bottom and back of the 71 fm. level copper ore and arsenic were sold amounting to about 9000*l.* In the last report, presented by the agents on June 27, 1877, it is recommended that the 81 and 60 fm. levels west should be more particularly driven. In such case good discoveries will be made for copper ore, as the lode in the slope in the back never looked much better than at present, and is going up in whole ground, and no level driven over it. This is also the case with the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the level, and no end has ever been driven in under it. So we believe, if the 81 were driven west, a good lode must be reached; and it is a pity but this and other work could be done, seeing that the 71 has only been laid open for about 50 fms., and of this 30 fms. long is productive ore ground, and no work to speak of has been done on this lode either above or below this 71 fm. level.

The terms upon which the property is acquired by the company leaves a net working capital of 18,000*l.*, which even the least sanguine consider will be ample to place the mines in a permanently prosperous condition; and this view is fully confirmed by two of the most experienced agents of Devon Great Consols. Capt. Isaac Richards states that comprised in this set are several known well-defined and promising lodes, the mineralogical characteristics of which are precisely similar to those of Devon Great Consols, and the situation is such as not to admit of a doubt that the main lode of these great mines passes into and through the Devon Great United setts, adding that the property presents such a field for mining enterprise as cannot, in his opinion, fail, if properly developed, to be attended with important and profitable results; and Captain William Clemo, who has been an agent at Devon Great Consols almost from the commencement, states that all the Devon Great United lodes have produced large quantities of copper ore, as well as arsenical mundic, of very superior quality. There is a long tract of ground westward which has never been tried, and looking at the congenial nature of the country, the size and character of the lodes, and the fine cross-course passing in that direction, he is firmly of opinion that a trial of this ground will lead to further important discoveries. He has no hesitation in saying that he considers the amalgamated setts through which the main lode of Devon Great Consols must of necessity pass to be such a mining property as is not often presented to the public.

The creditors of the Jeffreston Anthracite Coal Company (Limited) are to send in their claims by June 17.

The creditors of the Lisburne Consols Silver-Lead Mining Company are to send in their claims by June 10, and those of the Spurn View Building Society by June 14.

The Devon Great United Company

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of Shareholders is Limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £24,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

No further amount of capital is likely to be required or called up beyond this £1 per share in the year 1880.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Lord CLAUD HAMILTON,
HUGH STANLEY MORRIS, Esq.,
HENRY RICHARD TREHERN, Esq.,
SAMUEL YORK, Esq., Merchant, Wolverhampton.

Directors of the
Devon Great Consols Company
(Limited).

BANKERS.
ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), London, E.C.

SOLICITOR.

G. H. BARBER, Esq., 34, Old Jewry, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. H. ALLEN (Secretary to Devon Great Consols Company, Limited.)

OFFICES,—18, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the plant, machinery, licences, and leases of setts or mines, heretofore called the West Maria, Wheal Fortescue, and Wheal Williams (with the additional ground thereto), under leases to be granted by the several lords for 21 years, viz.:—Messrs. Willeford, Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, and the Duchy of Cornwall, and for working or developing the said mines or any part thereof, as may be deemed desirable. The whole properties, including the machinery, are offered for the sum of £6000 to a company, to be called the Devon Great United Company (Limited); and that the Devon Great shareholders shall have the first option of subscribing for 10,240 shares, being a *pro rata* interest of the share in the Devon Great Consols Company.

During the last workings a part of the property was known as West Maria and Fortescue Consols; and from those workings, nearly all above the moderate depth of a 71 fathom level copper ore and arsenic were sold amounting to about £45,000.

These mines are situated immediately to the west and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols (which on an outlay of £1 per share £10,240, has given in dividends £117 3s. per share, or £1,198,848). The copper ore and arsenic above referred to were produced not more than about 150 fms. immediately to the west of where the Devon Great Consols made its first grand discovery.

One of the main objects in starting the late West Maria and Fortescue Consols was to drive west to the cross-course which passes through this and Wheal Williams; but, owing to a certain disagreement with one of the lords, all operations westward were suspended. They were, however, resumed during the late great depression in mining, and up to June, 1877, about 50 fms. had been opened on the north lode, and from one stop in bottom and back of the 71 fm. level copper ore and arsenic were sold amounting to about £9000. In the last report, presented by the agents on 27th June, 1877, we find the following:—"The 81 and 60 fm. levels west should be more particularly driven. In such case good discoveries will be made for copper ore, as the lode in the slope in the back never looked much better than at present, and is going up in whole ground, and no level driven over it. This is also the case with the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the level, and no end has ever been driven in under it. So we believe, if the 81 were driven west, a good lode must be reached; and it is a pity but this and other work could be done, seeing that the 71 has only been laid open for about 50 fathoms, and of this 30 fathoms long is productive ore ground, and no work to speak of has been done on this lode either above or below this level (71)."

It is well known that immediately to the west of the first great discovery in Devon Great Consols the large lode divided, and in going westward formed several large and well-defined lodes, the whole of which must of necessity go through the entire length of the amalgamated setts now to be worked and known as the Devon Great United Mines. The main parts go back through the Wheal Williams portion of the mines, and were spoken of by the late Captain James Richards, manager of Devon Great Consols, in a report he wrote on the property in June, 1872, extracts of which are as follows:—"Wheal Williams: This mine is situated at Latchley, in the parish of Calstock, immediately to the west of Devon Great Consols. The setts is also very extensive, and is traversed by lodes of the most promising character, which, on being fairly developed, will, there can be no doubt, prove of great value. There are three lodes laid open. The north one having yielded several parcels of ore almost close to the surface, and the middle or orchard lode, is one of the finest I have ever had an opportunity of inspecting. The lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of fine light caple, a quantity of mundic, quartz, pryan, and good stones of both copper and tin ores, precisely similar in character to the lode found at the same depth at Wheal Anna Maria, a portion of Devon Great Consols Mines, and which has yielded and still continues to yield immense quantities of ore." In this report he further states, "The whole of these lodes are intersected by cross courses, and looking at the indications presented at all points, I can with confidence recommend this as one of the most promising investments in mining."

The late Capt. James Phillips, of Bedford United Mines, writing on Wheal Williams, on the 24th February, 1865, says:—"This concern deserves a spirited outlay, and the result will, no doubt, be a profitable mine."

Capt. Thos. Richards, of Hingston Down Consols, writing about Wheal Williams in 1865, says:—"It adjoins Devon Great Consols to the west, and is a very extensive setts, containing several lodes of the highest promise, the whole of which pass directly through the Devon Great Consols, and being in the same channel of ground as those mines, with two well-defined intersecting cross-courses, it will undoubtedly become, on being fully developed, a property of very great value."

Capt. William Clemo (an agent of Devon Great Consols) in a report, states, in 1865, under the head of "Wheal Williams," an extract of which is as follows:—"This mine is situated almost close to the Devon Great Consols westward; and judging from the size and character of the lodes laid open, and the killas—which is of the most congenial kind for the production of mineral—I think that this setts is as much worthy of a trial, and is as likely to turn out well as any that can be found in the whole neighbourhood."

It is a notable fact that nothing has been done in Wheal Williams (except selling nearly the whole of the old burrows for arsenical mundic) since the foregoing reports were written. The late West Maria and Fortescue Company acquired the Wheal Williams setts, with the intention of cross-cutting south to intersect the main part of the Devon Great Consols rich lode, but this was never carried out.

There is a large quantity of machinery on the mines, comprising a 56 in. cylinder steam pumping-engine, with two boilers; a 14 in. rotary engine; a 24 in. winding-engine; Cornish crusher; Brunton's calciner, for manufacturing arsenical soot; 12 head stamps, complete; 90 fms. 14-in. plunger-lifts, complete; 45 fms. of 10-in. and 8-in. drawing-lifts, steam capstan, &c.; forming a large part of the plant for a productive and extensive run of mines, which these amalgamated setts will undoubtedly become.

The only contract entered into is an agreement dated the 19th day of May, 1880, and made between William Mathews, Moses Bawden, and Peter Watson of the first part; and John Horne Rowntree, on behalf of the company, of the second part.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Application, with a deposit of 10s. per share, must be made in the accompanying form, and sent to the bankers of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had from the secretary, at the offices of the company, 18, Austinfriars, E.C., where prints of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a copy of the said agreement of the 13th day of May, 1880, can be seen.

The following report from Captain Isaac Richards, the resident manager of Devon Great Consols, speaks for itself as to his opinion of the value of the Devon Great United Mines:—

Devon Great Consols, May 7th, 1880.

DEVON GREAT UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).

This property, which is situated immediately to the west of the northernmost portion of the celebrated Devon Great Consols, is of considerable extent, embracing the two setts formerly known as West Maria and Fortescue (from whence, although the workings were prosecuted on a comparatively limited scale, large returns of copper ores and arsenic have been made), and Wheal Williams immediately adjoining on the Cornish side of the River Tamar. Comprised in this setts are several known well-defined and promising lodes, the mineralogical characteristics of which are precisely similar to those of Devon Great Consols, and the situation is such as not to admit of a doubt that the main lode of these great mines passes into and through this property. There are also two cross-courses intersecting the lodes, and the strata being in all respects similar to that in which the lodes have been found productive in the leading and most productive mines of this district, this property presents such a field for mining enterprise as cannot, in my opinion, fail, if properly developed, to be attended with important and profitable results.

ISAAC RICHARDS.

The report of Captain William Clemo (an agent who has been at Devon Great Consols Mines almost from the commencement) also speaks for itself as to his opinion of the Devon Great United Mines:—

Devon Great Consols, May 6th, 1880.

I beg to hand you my report of West Maria Mine, which I have had frequent opportunities of inspecting as tollor for Messrs. Willeford, the proprietors of the land. The mine is situated immediately adjoining Wheal Maria, where the first splendid discovery was made in Devon Great Consols. There are several lodes passing through the setts. These lodes are in a channel of ground precisely similar to the ore-bearing killas of Devon Great Consols, and to the west of the present workings is a very fine cross-course, from which lead has been raised and sold. All of the lodes have produced large quantities of copper ore, as well as arsenical mundic, of very superior quality. There is a long tract of ground westward which has never been tried, and looking at the congenial nature of the country, the size and character of the lodes, and the fine cross-course passing in that direction I am firmly of opinion that a trial of this ground will lead to further important discoveries. The machinery on the mine is good and strong. The dressing-floors and other requirements are well laid out, and are sufficient for an extensive working of this most promising property, the present proprietors having acquired the lease of Wheal Williams and ground to the west, and on which I have previously reported. I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the amalgamated setts through which the main lode of Devon Great Consols must of necessity pass to be such a mining property as is not often presented to the public.

WILLIAM CLEMO.

THE DEVON GREAT UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).

No. In 12,000 Shares of £2 per Share.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of the Devon Great United Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I shall feel obliged by your allotting to me shares in the Devon Great United Company (Limited), and on which I have paid a deposit of Ten Shillings per Share to the company's bankers, the Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., and I agree to accept such shares, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and to pay the further sum of 10s. per share on allotment, and I hereby authorise you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of such shares as may be allotted to me.

Usual signature

Name in full

Residence

Profession or business

Dated 1880.

NOTICE.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for SHARES will CLOSE on TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

W. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for the SETTLEMENT of an ACTIVE YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN CANADA. He will be enabled to obtain his profession as a Solicitor in five, or if he be a Graduate in three years. Cost of living about £150. In the meantime he will have active work, and obtain a knowledge of the Dominion, which is destined to become one of the most prosperous of the Colonies. Premium, £100 sterling.

MURBERT O. JONES.

44, Wellington-street, Toronto.

Canada Land and Loan Agency.

AUSTRALIA.

MR. B. DAVEY, METALLURGIST, ANALYST, AND ASSAYER of great experience in GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and TIN MINING, 15 years' practical Metallurgist under Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, in the large Silver Reduction Works of the Bella Raquel Company, at the Fabrica la Constante, in Guadalajara, Spain, is prepared to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES, or advise as to the ELECTION of REDUCTION WORKS in any part of the Australian Colonies, also to ANALYSE or ASSAY any MINERAL.

Rocky River Mine, near Timberbald, New South Wales.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE DIRECTORS OF HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS (LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for £20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £20 each, bearing interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The amount necessary to pay interest upon these Bonds is only £1200 per annum.

The Subscribed Capital of the company is £92,900. This issue of Debentures is made to provide further working capital for the increasing business in Tramway Cars and Locomotives.

Prospectuses, giving full information and forms of application, can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 4, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

THE LIST will CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 1st JUNE.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The 120 east at Crebor is improving, and the winze sinking below the 108 on the new lode is opening out a splendid piece of ore ground. This winze is improving as it goes down, and the stopes in the back are also opening out well. But the most important point in the mine at present is the 48 east, which has never yet been productive of ore, but now seems to be coming into it, and should it be so there will be ore from the 48 to the 120, and we shall see the shares at the old price again. The 48, according to the agent's report this week, is "now yielding good stones of ore and mundic, and looking very promising." Any day, therefore, might announce a course of ore.

A printer's error occurred in our last. We wrote of four coming mines, and three only were named, as Prince of Wales was given twice. It should have been—Prince of Wales, Carnarvon, Parys Corporation, and Polrose.

This explanation will suffice for "L. A. S." and other correspondents who have written us upon the subject.

We have on several occasions described in the *Mining Journal* the great "open cast" in Parys Mountain, and our Irish correspondent, who writes that he has read the *Journal* for some years, and does not remember to have heard of an "open cast" before, must have missed it. The great open cast at Parys, which is about three quarters of a mile long, of great width, and 60 fms. deep, is open to surface, and may be called a huge quarry, out of which copper ore was raised sufficient to make a profit of about 5,000,000. It was then owned by the Marquis of Anglesea and Lord Dinorben. This immense deposit appears to have been made up of a number of lodes and branches diverging to one point, and the returns were so enormous that the copper markets of the world were affected by it. The object of the present company in driving the 90 cross-cut south, which has been going on for three years, is to get under this great deposit and prove the lodes 20 fms. deeper. The cross-cut is already under it, several productive lodes and branches have been intersected, and the main deposit, the agent considers, is still ahead and may soon be met with. Independent of this there are very large reserves of copper ore in the mine, but we want a better price for ore before breaking it. There are also very large precipitate pits into which old iron is thrown, and the water which flows in is so strongly impregnated with copper that it eats up the iron, and forms copper precipitate, of which the company sell about 5000. worth every quarter. After flowing from these pits the water settles in another set of pits, and deposits yellow ochre, which the company sell at 2s. per ton, and there is now a large stock on hand in course of drying and getting ready for sale. The speculative point of the mine, however, is the 90 cross-cut south, and the main course of ore, if met with here will cause a great sensation and a rise of cent. per cent. on shares. This, it may be remarked by some of our readers, has been so often said before that confidence in it is somewhat shaken; but the fact is this, the value of the speculation on this point is well known on the market, and several times when the lode seemed near enormous purchases for the rise have been made by speculators who never had any means or intention of taking up shares on the settling day. They knew if the lode were cut before pay day they would be able to sell and realise large profits without any outlay on their part. But it has so happened thus far the cross-cut has disappointed these speculators, and when pay day has arrived large numbers of shares, which the buyers could not take up, had to be sold at any sacrifice, and the outside public, ignorant of the inner working of the market, have seen quotations suddenly go down, and have become themselves alarmed, and have attributed to the mine itself what has been merely caused by gambling transactions in the shares. Those who hold on or buy at present prices may be suddenly rewarded some day.

The secretary of D'Eresby Mountain, Aberllyn, Clementina, and D'Eresby Consols has just returned from a visit to the mines, and gives us very encouraging accounts of the prospects of all. At D'Eresby Mountain driving to get under the great stope has been commenced, and he considers in a month or two the mine will make good returns, and we hope enliven the district again. At Aberllyn there are great prospects for lead at the Valley cross-cut, and also at the deep (or No. 3) cross-cut, which will soon intersect the lode. Clementina is looking well, and he brought a nice stone of lead from the Cobbler's lode at D'Eresby Consols.

In reply to our "carte postale" correspondent of Tours we cannot say exactly how long it will take to get the new shaft down to the 120 at Wheal Crebor, but we hope to see it down this year, as there is "rising and sinking" from level to level to accomplish it. As the old course of ore gone over very rich for several fathoms at the 120 was all running east (and could not be worked deeper) so far away from the old shaft the new eastern ground was obtained, and the new shaft commenced from surface, with the intention of getting down as soon as possible to the 120, in order to work what was then considered a first-class speculation. Then the new lode at the 108 and 120 was discovered, and its riches and the excitement caused by it put the old mine out of countenance, and many people have either forgotten it or know nothing about it; it is, nevertheless, a great fact.

A correspondent asks, "Supposing the price of tin to be 72s. per cwt, what should be the price paid to the miner for black tin as produced from the mines? We suspect this would be difficult to answer. It is difficult at all times to understand the mysteries of the smelters. We mention our correspondent's desire in the hope that some one will enlighten us "one and all." Our correspondent thinks that with tin at 72s. the miner should get 45s. per ton.

We had a great many communications at one time, and they are

now coming upon us again in regard to dividing the shares of D'Eresby Mountain. Our own opinion, some time ago, was that the time had not arrived for it; but it is now said, and the matter has been rather pressed upon the directors this week, that it should be done at once and probably it may be entertained and a proposition brought before the shareholders shortly. There are 1024 shares, and the last transaction we knew of was at 35s. which price we ourselves paid. Under a new arrangement we should propose that each holder of 1-1024th should get 20 shares and these it is thought would go to a good price and be readily marketable, especially if the ore is reached under the sump.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under Decree of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in Equity, in a suit between CHARLES FOX BENNETT, Plaintiff, and SMITH, MCKAY, and LEANDER GILL, Defendants, on Thursday, the 1st day of July next, at Twelve o'clock noon (if not previously disposed of by private sale), at the Court House, St. John's, Newfoundland, that VALUABLE COPPER MINE and MINING PROPERTY called and known as the

UNION MINE,

Situate on the east and west sides of Tilt Cove, on the north side of Notre Dame or Green Bay, Newfoundland, and near Cape John, with all erections, improvements, plant, and other property and effects thereto appertaining. The Mine is held under Grant in fee from the Government of Newfoundland, containing two miles in length by half a mile in breadth; a License of Occupation from the said Government containing one mile square west of and adjoining the Crown Grant, and land held under conveyance of fee simple interest of former owners.

The title-deeds and documents, plans and surveys and Conditions of Sale of the property may be seen, and further information may be obtained, by application to PRESCOTT EMERSON, Esq., Q.C., Master in Chancery, at his office, in St. John's, or to either of the undersigned solicitors for the parties, or to either of the parties.

PRESCOTT EMERSON, Q.C., Master in Chancery, St. John's, Newfoundland.

January 23rd, 1880.

For further particulars apply to C. T. BENNETT, Esq., 55, Queen's-square, Bristol; Messrs. HENRY BATH and SON, Gresham House, London; or, to PINKET and GREENE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff; WINTER and CARTER, Solicitors for Defendant, MCKAY.

TO BE SOLD, AT A MODERATE PRICE, the SOUTH COMBAMTIN SILVER-LEAD MINE.

There are three lodes in the set, which is half a mile in length. There has been a shaft sunk 30 ft. on one of the lodes, which is carrying splendid specimens of silver-lead ore. A level can be driven which would cut all three lodes for about £500, and would leave backs from 30 to 40 fms. There is also a good stream of water close by for dressing.

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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD ESTATE, held for the residue of an absolute term of 3000 years, commencing in the year 1535, but on which no fine or rent is payable, called "LOWER MOLESKOMBE," situate in the parish of STOKENHAM, DEVON, consisting of about 22 acres of land, with a valuable

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BUILDINGS, ENGINE HOUSES, PLANING AND SAWING SHEDS, TANKS, OFFICES, &c., and TEN stone-built COTTAGES (FREEHOLD), with Gardens. This Quarry was worked successfully by the former proprietors. Tips and spoil heaps at convenient levels; also a good adit. Inexhaustible veins of prime slate underlie this property, which is within one quarter of a mile of a navigable creek, four miles from the English Channel. About half a million tons of good building stone can be carried from the quarry tip to the creek for shipment.

The price for estate and quarry, &c., is £6000, part of which may remain on the security of the premises; or the proprietor will grant a suitable lease of the premises, at a yearly rent, for 21 or 35 years.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Solicitor, Dartmouth.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE GRANITE QUARRIES AND POLISHING WORKS AT DALBEATIE, N.B., TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the UNEXPIRED LEASES, GOODWILL, MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and WORKING PLANT of all those extensive and valuable GRANITE QUARRIES, situate at or near Dalbeattie, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, Scotland, together with the POLISHING WORKS, in the town of Dalbeattie aforesaid, heretofore in the occupation of Messrs. Shearer, Smith, and Co.

The quarries are in perfect working order, capable of doing an unlimited business, and admirably situated for the transit of the stone either by railway or water, and labour is abundant and cheap in the neighbourhood. The granite is unsurpassed in quality, and is at present being supplied for the Eddystone Lighthouse, the works of Trinity Board, and other important public bodies, as well as for paving streets both at home and abroad.

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The person in charge of the Works at Dalbeattie will show the quarries and premises.

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TO BE LET, ON LEASE, A LARGE AND VALUABLE DEPOSIT of IRON ORE, of large extent, undeveloped, and close to the surface. The PROPERTY is situate within eight miles of WEXMOUTH and ten from BRIDPORT HARBOUR.

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THE OWNERS are desirous of FORMING A CONNECTION for the DEVELOPMENT of a DEPOSIT of COPPER SULPHIDE, averaging in bulk 4 per cent. of COPPER, and proved by surface openings made upon the lode to be of considerable magnitude.

Also a DEPOSIT of BLENDE, containing 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of ZINC and LEAD, and rich in SILVER. The lode has been traced about 10,000 ft., and several sinkings made prove it continuous for over 2000 ft. The properties are situated in SWEDEN, and about 60 hours' journey from England.

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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, one of the best-known COLLIERIES in SOUTH WALES, in good working order, and capable of an output of 200 tons per day. Principals and solicitors only treated with. Apply to "R. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF HENRY HALL, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 24th day of June, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 21st day of June, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,

N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS CADMAN, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 12th day of July, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 24th day of June, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,

J. T. THOMAS, Secretary, Winnal's Hill, near Coleford.

Dated 20th May, 1880.

N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

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PARIS, 1867.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



FALMOUTH, 1867.

A DIPLOMA—HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS—given by the Geographical Congress, Paris, 1875—M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the MODEL BORING MACHINE for the ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

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Are exclusively used, the advance made during eight consecutive weeks, ending February 7, was 24'90, 27'60, 24'80, 26'10, 28'30, 27'10, 28'40, 28'70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121'30 metres, or 133 yards.

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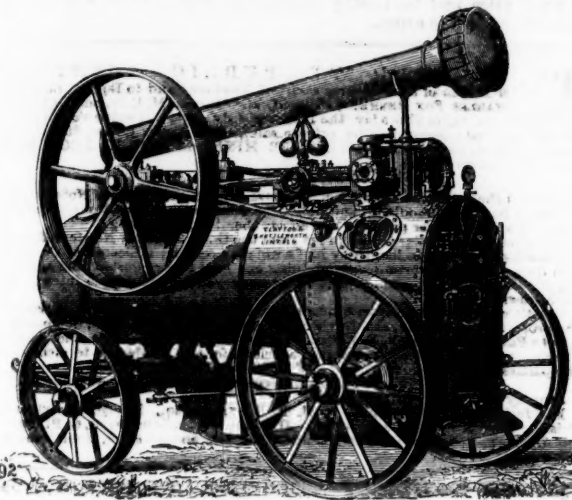
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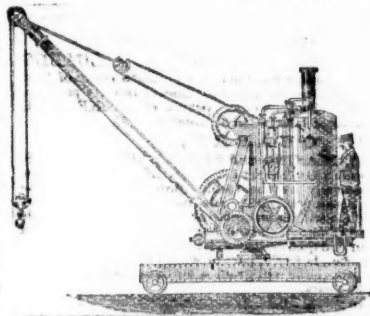
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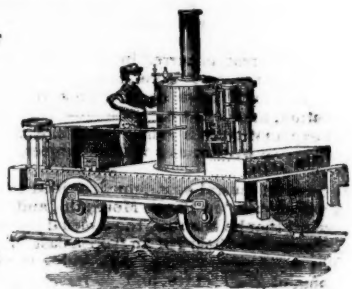
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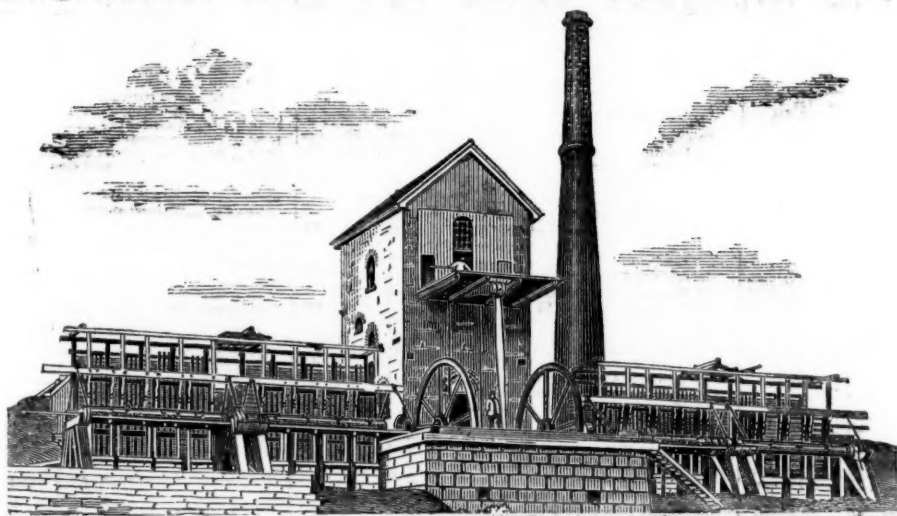
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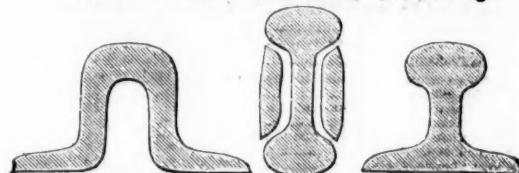
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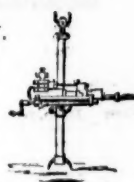
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Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
1,000 Caron, I. Cardigan*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0..Oct. 1878
1000 Caron Brea, c, I. Illogan*	56 7 0	77 1/2	72 1/2	308 0 0	1 0 0	0..Feb. 1874
10240 Devon Gr. Consols, c, d, Tavistock*	1 0 0	13 1/2	13 1/2	117 13 0	0 10 0	0..May 1880
4296 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	55	54 56	116 11 3	1 10 0	0..Apr. 1880
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 32	31 33	31 33	18 15 3	1 2 6	0..Mar. 1880
40000 Glasg. Car., c* [30000 sh. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 0	0 0 0	0..Aug. 1878
5000 Gorse and Merilyn Cons., I. Flint.	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 0 0	0..Apr. 1877
15000 Great Laxey, I. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	19	17 18	25 14 0	0 8 0	0..Apr. 1880
6400 Green Hurth, I. Durham*	0 6 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 10 0	0 5 0	0..Mar. 1880
20000 Grosvenor, I. Cardigan*	2 0 0	3	2 3	0 14 10	0 1 0	0..Apr. 1878
2800 Isle of Man, I. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	82 5 0	0 10 0	0..Feb. 1879
20000 Lerdhills, I. Llanidloes	6 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 15 0	0 0 0	0..Mar. 1878
400 Larnburn, I. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	35	30 35	600 10 0	1 0 0	0..Mar. 1880
10000 Mellanear, c, Hayle*	2 6 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 16 0	0 0 0	0..Apr. 1880
9000 Miners Mining Co., I. Wrexham*	5 0 0	11 1/2	11 12	63 13 0	2 0 4	0..Apr. 1880
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c, I. c, t, c	7 0 0	3	2 1/2	24 0 0	0 2 6	0..Jan. 1880
5328 North Busy, t, c, Chacewater	0 5 8	—	—	0 3 4	0 0 0	0..Oct. 1878
11829 North Hendre, I. Wales	2 10 0	—	—	3 10 0	0 0 0	0..Mar. 1880
8063 Ditto	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 0 0	0..Mar. 1880
6000 Pennant, I. bar, North Wales*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 0 0	0..Mar. 1878
12000 Phoenix United, t, c, Link.	5 10 3	5	4 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	0..Mar. 1880
18000 Pr. Patrick, I. c, (als. 12000 pf. 10 p.c.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 16 6	0 1 6	0..Dec. 1879
10000 Red Rock, I. Cardigan*	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 0	0..Jan. 1880
12000 Rhymney, I. Salop*	7 10 0	10 1/2	10 10 1/2	8 1 0	0 0 0	0..Apr. 1880
4000 Rhyll, I. Wales	10 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 0 0	0..Feb. 1880
512 South Cardigan, c, St. Cleer*	1 5 0	130	110 120	748 0 0	2 0 0	0..Apr. 1880
6123 South Condurrow, t, c, Camborne	6 5 0	11 1/2	9 10 1/2	7 2 0	0 10 0	0..Apr. 1880
9000 South Daren, I. Cardigan*	1 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 0	0..Apr. 1880
4500 South Western Consols, I. Illogan*	7 12 4	17	16 16 1/2	40 5 0	0 16 0	0..Mar. 1880
12000 Tankerville, I. Salop*	6 0 0	5	4 1/2	4 17 6	0 5 0	0..Jan. 1877
6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	11 10 0	19	16 17 1/2	50 8 6	0 5 0	0..May 1877
15000 Van, I. Llanidloes	4 5 0	19	17 18 1/2	24 10 0	0 10 0	0..Jan. 1880
3000 West Chiverton, I. Penrynabuloe*	19 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	55 10 0	0 10 0	0..Feb. 1878
512 West Tolgus, c, Redruth	95 10 0	60	55 60	33 0 0	1 0 0	0..Jan. 1879
12000 West Wheal Selon, c, Camborne	25 10 0	25	20 22 1/2	223 0 0	0 7 6	0..Apr. 1878
12000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 4 0	4	4 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	0..Mar. 1880
1024 Wheal Eliza Consols, I. St. Austell.	18 0 0	—	—	34 10 0	0 4 0	0..May 1880
4296 Wheal Killy, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	5	4 1/2	12 14 6	0 0 0	0..May 1880
3000 Wheal Pevor, t, Redruth	7 11 0	27	25 27	4 1 0	0 1 12	0..Feb. 1880

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Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamillos, I. Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 1 0..Apr. 1880
130000 Almaden and Tinto Consol., s, t	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 6 3	0 1 0	0..May 1876
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3 6	0 2 0	0..Aug. 1879
20000 Cape Copper Mining, s, t, South Africa	7 0 0	38	36 38	37 7 6	0 17 6	0..Mar. 1880
35000 Cesena Sulph. Co., Romagna, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	0..Aug. 1879
10000 Copiapo, c, Chili* (£20 shares)	17 0 0	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 11 5	0 3 0	0..May 1877
23500 Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 8 0	0 3 0	0..Dec. 1877
70000 English & Australian, I. c, S. Aust.	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 18 9	0 1 0	0..Mar. 1880
25000 Fortuna, I. Spain*	2 0 0	5 1/2	4 1/2	7 11 5	0 5 0	0..Apr. 1880
55000 Frontino & Bolivia, g, New Gran.*	2 0 0	4	3 1/2	0 3 6	0 1 0	0..Feb. 1879
15000 Linares, I. Spain*	3 0 0	6	5 1/2	18 2 10	0 8 0	0..Apr. 1880
10000 Pontgibaud, s, t, France	20 0 0	21	19 21	27 17 6	0 1 0	0..Dec. 1879
100000 Port Phillip, c, Clunes* (£2 shares)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 13 4	0 1 0	0..Mar. 1880
54000 Richmond Consol., t, Nevada*	5 0 0	16 1/2	15 16 1/2	9 1 6	0 10 0	0..June 1880
185888 Rio Tinto, c, S. Comp. Bids, Huacila	100 0 0	97	83 95	5 per cent.	—	0..Jan. 1880
44122 Rio Tinto, Mortgage Bonds	20 0 0	20 1/2	20 1/2	7 per cent.	—	0..Jan. 1880
225000 Ditto, shares	10 0 0	11 1/2	10 11 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	0..Apr. 1880
40000 Santa Barbara, g, Brazil	0 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0	0..Apr. 1880
120000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co.*	1 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	15 p. cent.	—	0..Nov. 1879
80000 Ditto, New	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	15 p. cent.	—	0..Nov. 1879
32000 Sentein, s, t, bl, Arge, France	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0..Jan. 1880
22500 Sierra Buttes, g, California*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 0 6	0 1 0	0..Apr. 1879
40625 Ditto, Plumas (Eureka)	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 7 0	0 3 0	0..Oct. 1879
255000 St. John del Rey* (£40 stock and multiples dealt in)	2 10 220	—	—	12 1/2 p. c. for half-year, June 1879	—	—
20000 Tollina, g, s, Colombia	5 0 0	—	—	1 3 0	0 4 0	0..Mar. 1880
25000 Victoria* (London), g, Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 1/2	0 0 7 1/2	0..June 1879
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	10 1/2	10 10 1/2	2 10 0	0 8 0	0..Apr. 1880

* Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

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25600 Aberllyn, I. c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 Asheton, I. Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	1	1 1/2
11583 Bedford Unit, c, Tavis [£1 lib.]	0 4 0	7 1/2	7 1/2
25000 Belwatha, t, c, Roche	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Bettwys-Coe, I. (20000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Blue Gellian, I. Cardigan	3 0 0	—	—
3299 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	1 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
30000 Bodribs, I. c, Denbighshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	126 5 0	90	80 90
10000 British, s, t, Wrexham	2 0 0	—	—
20000 Bwch United, I. (£1 sh.) Cardigan	0 12 6	3	2 1/2
50000 Cambrian, s, t, c, Cardiganshire	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 Carn Camborne, t, c, Camborne	0 2 6	2 1/2	2 1/2
20000 Carnarvon, c, Carnarvonshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Cen. Foxdale, I. I. of Man* (£2 sh.)	1 0 0	—	—
5120 Clementina, I. Llanrwst	1 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
Coed Mawr Pool, I. Carnarvon	2 0 0	—	—
25000 Combella, s, t, Wenden	0 8 6	—	—
6000 Combmartin, s, t, North Devon	0 8 6	—	—
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan*	28 4 0	9	8 1/2
10000 Cornwall Great Consols, Callington	4 0 0	—	—
15500 Court Grange United, s, t	0 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
6400 Crook Burn, I. Cumberland	0 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
14000 Crosswood Mining Lands, I*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 Cwm Dwyfor, s, t, c, s, t, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Cwm Pryf, I. Wales	1 0 0	—	—
1280 D'Eresby Mount, I. bl, Carnarvon	10 0 0	—	—
1024 D'Eresby Mount, I. bl, Llanrwst	20 0 0	—	—
20000 Denbighshire Consolidated, s, t	3 0 0	3	2 1/2
12000 Derwent, I. Durham	4 0 0	3	2 1/2
100000 Devon, s, t, bl, Tavistock (125000 iss.)	1 0 0	6d.	18 6d.
12000 Devon Great United* (21)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Dubby Syke, I. Durham	0 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Dunman's Bay, s, t, c, (3000 ord. sh.)	1 0 0	1	1
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	3 4 6	2	1 1/2
4000 East Chiverton, I. Penrynabuloe	9 10 3	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000 East Craven Moor, I. Pateley Bdg.	10 0 0	9	8 1/2
12000 East Craven, c, Tavistock	0 4 0	1	3 1/2
15000 East Devon Consols, c, Buckfastleigh	2 0 0	2	2 1/2
30000 East Florida, s, t, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 East Longstone, s, t, Lezant	1 0 0	1	1
21000 East Roman Gravel, I. Salop	0 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2
18000 East Van, I. Llanidloes	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
4096 East Wheel Buller, t, c, Gwynnup	10 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
1114 East Wheel Lovell, t, Helston	13 8 6	2 1/2	2 1/2
30000 Flinthire Great Consols*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
9260 Flinthire, s, t, bl, St. Ives	5 0 0	—	—
10000 Fortescue, s, t, St. Stephens	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
12500 Froghoch, I. Cardigan (1000 sh. iss.)	2 0 0	5	4 1/2
3950 Ganton, c, Tavistock	4 9 6	—	—
14000 Glenroy, s, t, Isle of Man	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
20000 Great Dylliffe* (10000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	1	1 1/2
20000 Gt. R. Foxdale, I. I. of Man (£1 sh.)	0 18 0	—	—
12000 Great Holway, I. Flintshire	5 0 0	5	4 1/2
6000 Great W. Eleanor, t, North Bovey	2 0 0	—	—
20000 Griffin, s, t, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
9260 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, s, t, Flintshire	4 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2
10000 Harehope Gill, I. Durham (£1 sh.)	0 5 0	—	—
1200 Hartington Moor, s, carb, I. Derby	1 1 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6400 Harwood, s, t, Durham	0 15 0	—	—
30000 Herodsfoot, I. near Liskeard*	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
18000 Hingston Down, c, Calstock*	0 7 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 Killfret, t, Chacewater	3 5 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
30000 Lady Ashburton, s, t, Callington	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
15000 Lady Bertha, s, t, Tavistock	0 2 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
9260 Lady Llanrwst, I. Salop (12000 pref. also)	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 Lead Era, I. Mold	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just	11 0 0	—	—
15000 Llandegla, I. Llanarmon	1 0 0	—	—
6000 Llanawel, I. Wales	5 0 0	—	—
10000 Llanawel, I. Helston	1 0 0	—	—
5120 Lovell, t, Wenden	0 16 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Llanrwst, s, t, Carnarvon	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
7500 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref.	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
9260 Marke Valley, c, Llanidloes	5 0 0	2	2 1/2
18000 Maxwell, s, t, South Wales	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wenden	3 15 0	—	—
23000 Mid-Davon, s, t, c, (£17000, 3s. 4d. pd.)	0 6 8	7 1/2	7 1/2
8000 Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain*	10 0 0	—	—
8000 Mons, c, Anglesea	5 0 0	15	13 15
10000 Mynydd Goredy, I. Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	—
25000 Moray Firth (18000 issued)	2 0 0	3	3 1/2
12000 Morfa Du, t, g, s, Anglesea*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6144 Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
4678 New Bronfloyd, s, t, Cardig. (£5 sh.)	3 16 0	—	—
12000 New Cathedral, s, t, Gwynnup	1 0 0	—	—
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	7 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2
8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	3 0 0	—	—
6000 New Killy, t, St. Agnes	0 2 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 New Llanfair, I. Carmarvonshire	1 0 0	—	—
3000 New Wheal Pevor, t, Redruth	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
3500 New Tincroft, t, Lelant	6 0 0	—	—
35000 New Wye Valley, t, Montgomery*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 North Alfred Consols, c, Phillack	6 2 0	—	—
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, s, t, bl, Carnarv.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 North Herodsfoot, I. Liskeard	0 5 0	—	—
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 6 0	—	—
50000 North Molton, s, t, c, m, s, t, Devon	1 0 0	—	—
6000 North Penruth, t, c, Gwynnup	0 10 0	—	—
2936 North Trekerby, t, St. Agnes	8 10 0	—	—
12000 Pandora, s, t, Carnarvon	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 Pant-y-Mwyn, I. Mold	2 0 0	—	—
6000 Paracombe, s, t, Devon	0 5 0	—	—
45000 Parys Corporation, c, Anglesea	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
7500 Pateley Bridge, I. Yorkshire	1 0 0	1	1 1/2
15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0 17 0	—	—
12000 Pen-y-Ore, s, t, Flintshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 17 6	3	2 1/2
7000 Pictou, s, t, Holywell, fully paid	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Plynlimmon, I. Llanidloes*	2 0 0	6s.	—
10000 Polrose, t, Cornwall	0 10 0	2	1 1/2
10000 Port Nigel, s, t, Carnarvonshire	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	0 7 6	—	—
2000 St. Michael, t, c, St. Blazey	0 5 0	—	—
50000 So. Candaria, t, Carnarvonshire	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 South d'Eresby Mountain, I	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
512 South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth	12 5 0	—	—
6000 South Penruth, t, c, Gwynnup	0 10 0	—	—
8000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8 5 0	—	—
8000 South Tolarne, t, c, Camborne	3 14 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
40000 South Wheal Crebor, s, c, Tavistock.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000 South Wheal Croft, c, Illogan	16 7 0	16	14 1/2
4000 St. Austell, East United, Cornw.	2 0 0	—	—
6000 St. Lawrence, Amal, I. Flint	2 0 0	—	—
10000 St. Patrick, I. Halkin, Holywell*	1 0 0	7 1/2	5 1/2
30000 Tal-y-bont, s, t, Carnidanshire	1 0 0	—	—
4000 Tamar, s, t, Bearlston	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000 Teesdale, I. Durham (pref.)	1 0 0	7 1/2	3 1/2
5000 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	6 1 0	—	—
6000 Trugo, c, St. Columb	0 2 0	—	—
6000 Treguise, I. Cornwall	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Tyn-y-Fron, s, t, Card. (5000 sh.)	10 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, s, t, (& 4500 other sh.)	2 0 0	—	—
10000 Vaughan, s, t, Carnidanshire	10 0 0	—	—
18000 Victor, I. Flintshire (£1 share)	0 5 0	—	—
12000 West Assheton, I. Carnarvon	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2
6000 West Basset, c, Illogan	7 4 0	18	16 1/2
6000 West Cardon, c, St. Cleer	0 3 6	3 1/2	3 1/2
4000 West Cranborne, t, c, Bridge*	10 0 0	5	3 1/2
12000 West Goginan, I. Carnidanshire	2 0 0	—	—
12000 West Holway, s, t, Flintshire	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 West Killy, t, St. Agnes	0 4 0	2 1/2	1 1/2
5000 West Mary Ann, s, t, Menhenlot	1 2 6	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000 Westminster United, Llanarmon	5 0 0	—	—
20000 West Pateley Bridge, s, Yorkshire, I.	1 0 0	—	—
12000 West Phenix, t, c, Cardon	0 6 8	2 1/2	2 1/2
5000 West Alice, St. Day	5 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2
10000 West Vor	1 0 0	—	—
2048 West Wheel Frances, t, Illogan	29 6 0	17	15 1/2
3000 West Wheel Pevor, t, Redruth	1 5 0	7	6 1/2
1000 West Wheel Towan, c, t, Illogan	25 0 0	27 1/2	27 1/2
12000 West Wye Valley, s, t, Montgomery.	3 0 0	2	1 1/2
6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	13 15 0	6 1/2	6 1/2
6144 Wheal Basset, c, Illogan	34 2 0	3 1/2	3 1/2
2585 Wheal Bodva, s, t, c, St. Agnes	0 10 0	—	—
2585 W. Comfort, s, t, c, Gwynnup	0 5 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
6000 Wheal Grenville, I. Camborne	5 0 0	9 1/2	9 1/2
12000 Wheal Jewel, c, St. Hilary	0 10 0	1	1 1/2
2048 Wheal Jane, I. Kea	6 13 0	4 1/2	4 1/2
2000 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	7 3 0	7	5 6
12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	2 1 6	—	—
6000 Wheal Sisters, t, Lelant	2 15 0	3 1/2	2 1/2
4000 Wheal Tavy, t, c, Redruth	15 6 0	5	4 1/2
3000 White Cliff, I. Llanfair	5 5 0	—	—
24000 Ystwith, t, Cardigan	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2

bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; st, slate;
sl, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; I, iron; s, selen.

* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange;
* have paid dividends.